SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIX NO. 44 | SEYMOUR, INDIANA, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1910. | PRICE TWO CENTS

CONVENTION

Republicans Choose W. P. Masters as County Chairman.

The republican precinct committeemen of Jackson county met in the court room at Brownstown this afternoon at 1 o'clock for organization. The meeting was called to order by T. V. Pruitt, the retiring county chairman and Frank Brady, of Crothersvi le, was chosen to preside over the meeting. E. A. Remy was selected as secretary.

W. P. Masters, of this city, was chosen as county chairman by acclamation. Frank Brady was made vice-chairman and George Peter, treasurer. The chairman-elect was authorized to appoint the secretary of the committee.

Mr. Masters made a talk thanking the committee for the honor conferred in making him chairman and pledged his best endeavors for the success of the Republican party. He was followed by Judge John M. Lewis in a brief but happy speech. Dr. S. W. Shields of Brownstown, also spoke briefly.

All the townships were fully represented at the meeting and there was a large attendance of other prominent Republicans at the meeting.

The meeting was very enthusiastic and was one of the most largely attended meetings of the kind ever held in the county. The meeting was harmonious throughout and all the officers were elected by acclamation.

Such an attendance and enthusiasm certainly augurs good results in the approaching campaign.

DIED.

WHITE:—Rev. Jacob White died Sunday morning about eight o'clock at his home one mile north of Acme, after an illness of about twelve months with heart trouble and a complication of diseases. Age 72 years 8 months and 8 days. He was born in the vicinity of White's Chapel on May 27, 1837 and spent almost his entire life in that community. He was a soldier in the civil war and a member of the 50th Indiana regiment of volunteers along with many others of this county. He was actively engaged as a minister in the United Brethren church from 1870 till his retirement about five years ago, a period of almost thirty-five years. He leaves a widow and three children, one is the Rev. James White, a United Brethren minister at Washington. The others are Mrs. Sherman Critchfield, of Cassville, Mo., and Rose White. There are also a number of grand children living besides six great grand children and many other relatives both in Jackson county and elsewhere. Mrs. Lafayette Heiman, of this city, is a grand daughter of the deceased.

Funeral services at White's Chapel Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. Burial at the cemetery near the church.

Horses And Mules Wanted.

I want to buy horses and mules any age so they are fat, and will be at the following places for this purpose:

Jonesville, Wednesday Feb. 2.
Waymansville, Thursday, Feb. 3.
Kurtz, Friday, Feb 4.
Hopewell's barn, Seymour, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Will pay the highest market price.
f1d-3w BEN VEACH.

Eagles Notice.

There will be business of importance to night. Come all.

FRANK SMITH, W. P.
DON C. HOOVER, W. S.

REPUBLICANS

Elect Committeemen and Delegates to District Convention.

The republicans of Jackson township met in mass convention in the city building Saturday evening, pursuant to a call of the county chairman, for the purpose of electing precinct committeemen and delegates to the district convention, which will be held in North Vernon Tuesday.

The convention was called to order by township chairman, I. G. Saltmarsh. John H. Conner was elected chairman and J. H. Andrews secretary.

Resolutions were offered by Judge John M. Lewis, recommending that the republicans of Jackson township use their influence to have the delegates of Jackson divide their votes equally between the candidates for district chairman. In view of the fact that Jackson county will be represented on the State ticket, this resolution was approved and adopted.

The precinct committeemen elected were:

First Precinct, W. J. Weaver.
Second Precinct, L. C. Bacon.
Third Precinct, L. F. Greemann.
Fourth Precinct, Albert Miller.
Fifth Precinct, James DeGolyer.
Sixth Precinct, Charles Brand.
Seventh Precinct, H. C. Bretthauer.
Eighth Precinct, Thos. W. Whitson.
Ninth Precinct, George Bartlett.
Tenth Precinct, Charles Roeger.

The delegates elected to the district convention are the following:

Frank Bush, delegate; F. H. Gates, alternate.

John H. Conner, delegate; John L. Vogel, alternate.

John Fox, delegate; August Goecker alternate.

James DeGolyer, delegate; W. C. Hopple, alternate.

Political Gossip.

Owen township republicans elected Robert Devault committeeman in the east precinct and W. H. Cosby in the west. Richard Cosby was elected delegate to the district convention.

† † †

The republicans of Carr township elected J. W. Burcham and J. L. Bergdoll committeemen and Barney McMillan delegate to the district convention.

Will Return to Iowa.

Otto Speck, of Four Corners, will leave tonight for Brooklyn, Ia. to spend the summer. Mr. Speck was there last year and returned here about the 10th of December to spend a few weeks with home folks. Mike Hauersperger, who was also at Brooklyn last summer, will return there in about two weeks where both will be employed on farms. Mr. Speck has ordered the Weekly REPUBLICAN sent to his address.

Interesting Paper.

At a special meeting of the Ministerial Association this morning, Rev. H. B. Roller, who is assisting in the special meetings at the First M. E. Church, read a paper, upon his visit in London. The paper is descriptive of scenes and buildings in London and was much enjoyed by those present.

Small Fire.

A small shanty near the elevator in the B. & O. railroad yards caught fire about 1:15 Monday morning from a overheated stove and was destroyed. No alarm was sent in to the fire department. The loss is small.

Want Ads. inthe REPUBLICAN Pay.

WOMAN IN BLACK

Again Makes Her Appearance in Seymour.

That mysterious person clothed in black and heavily veiled, known as the "woman in black," has again made her appearance and has been seen by a number of persons during the last few days. The woman made her debut into notoriety this year by rapping at the home of a prominent citizen and then disappearing into the darkness, although several persons who had followed her felt confident that she would not be able to escape from them. She has also been seen in other parts of the city.

Sunday evening about 7:30 she was seen at the corner of Fourth street and Indianapolis avenue by a boy who declares that she endeavored to catch him and even ran after him for several squares. The boy ran into his home very much frightened and related his story. His father immediately made a thorough search in the neighborhood but did not succeed in locating the woman

Although the police have had several "woman in black calls" and a number of people have become somewhat excited over the appearance of the woman, it is generally believed that a few boys clothed in their sisters' attire are having a good time. In fact a few such cases have already been reported.

The police are determined, however, that the "woman in black" must stay home, and will exert every effort to find out who the parties are.

Several years ago the "woman in black,' was seen upon the streets for several weeks and her appearance and actions became very annoying to the citizens. The party or parties, whoever they were, succeeded in eluding the police and no arrests were ever made.

Receive First Pay.

City treasurer C. W. Burkart was kept busy today handing out warrants to the city officials for their first month's salaries. City clerk John Hauenschild and Mr. Burkart had made out and signed the warrants the latter part of last week so that the officials could receive their first salaries promptly.

In Government Service.

Howard Balsley, formerly of this city, writes that he is now located in Moab, Utah, and is employed as clerk in the forestry service in the department of Agriculture. The supervisor of the department is John Riis, son of Jacob Riis. He says the present winter is one of the most severe that they have experienced in years.

S. S. Class Meeting.

Mrs. William A. Carter's Sunday School will hold its monthly meeting with Mrs. G. O. Sawyer, 212 St. Louis Ave. Tuesday afternoon.

A Clam That Pearl Divers Fear.

All sorts of superstitions prevail among the pearl fishers of Ceylon, and a large business is done by sorcerers who sell charms to restrain the appetite of the sharks and to drive away the diabolical stingrays. Another peril which the diver dreads more than either stingray or shark is the giant clam, that weighs nearly half a ton when full grown. It will snap off a man's legs like pipestems if the victim chances to thrust a limb between its open jaws, or, at all events, will hold him until he drowns miserably.

The Thermometer.

A thermometer the bulb of which contains mercury will not register under 28 degrees F. below zero—that is to say, mercury will freeze at that point. Of course in this country little practical use is found for thermometers showing more than 28 degrees below zero, but in the arctic and antarctic they are essential. Such instruments, however, contain spirts in the bulbs instead of mercury, but even this fluid becomes sluggish when 40 or 50 degrees below zero is recorded, and it will seldom show 60 degrees below.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

SPECIAL MEETINGS

Daily Announcements as Made By Local Pastors.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

Yesterday was a great day in the church. Large attendance and good interest. During the day there were 13 conversions and 16 united with the church. There were 175 men at the mens' meeting at 3 p. m. Some 8 or 10 rose for prayers and 3 went forward. The meeting was a great success. The evangelist preached with liberty and power at all three of the services. It looks good to see strong men come and bow at the alter of prayer with others and confess Christ as their Saviour.

The Evangelist has arranged with the pastor at Hammond not to begin his work there until next week, so he will remain here until after next Sunday. He will preach each evening this week at 7:30 o'clock. Services Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 2:30. Children's meeting Wednesday afternoon at 3:45.

Up to this time there has been 29 conversions and 20 have united with the church. Let every one who is saved make a special effort this week to lead some one to Christ. The meetings are growing in interest. We expect the Lord to do great things for us this week. Remember He needs your presence and service. Come to the service this evening and bring your friends.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Good services all day yesterday. Congregations were reduced some on account of the cold weather, and on account of sickness in the city. The meetings will continue for the present. On Wednesday evening of this week those who have confessed Christ and desire to become members of the church, will be received. This includes those at Woodstock and those who have confessed Christ during the present series of meetings. Preaching this evening by the pastor at 7:30 o'clock. Come, and bring a friend with you.

Sells Farm.

Thomas J. Bottorff has sold his home farm of forty acres to Fred Otte. Consideration $7,000. This is $175 per acre and is perhaps the highest price ever paid for land in Jackson county, unless where it was adjoining a town or city. This is the third farm sold by Mr. Bottorff recently, the entire amount of 202 acres, bringing $21,880, or an average of a little more than $108 per acre. The land lies in the vicinity of Cortland in Hamilton township. Mr. Bottorff decided to sell his land on account of his health and will go to St. Louis to live with his children. His brother, M. F. Bottorff, owns a farm adjoining and has also decided to sell out and move to town if he can sell at a fair price Most of the best farms that are being sold now in Jackson county are bringing above $100 per acre

Basket Ball.

The Salem High School basket-ball team defeated the Mitchell High School team in a well played game at Salem Friday evening.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrah that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrah Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and muscous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Buy your furnishing goods, suitcases, umbrellas, suithangers, etc., at A. Sciarra's, 14 E. Second St. j29dtf

New Partnership.

Tuesday, Feb. 1, Frank P. Reinhart, son of Michael Reinhart, assumes partnership with W. W. Tabb in the grocery business, on the corner of Chestnut and Second streets, the firm of Tabb & Tabb having been dissolved several days ago. Immediately after leaving school Mr. Reinhart obtained employment as clerk for Mr. Tabb when he kept a confectionery on S. Chestnut street, and during his 4 years clerkship he was recognized as a boy of sterling qualities, absolutely trustworthy and courteous to customers.

For the past three years he has been employed with the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company of Indianapolis. He has moved his household goods here and is located on west Second street. Seymour is glad to enroll Mr. Reinhart among her young business men and he has many friends who wish success to the new firm of Tabb & Reinhart.

Order Against Loose Coins.

The post office department has announced that after February 15 rural letter carriers will not be required to collect loose coins from the rural mail boxes. Patrons should enclose coins in an envelope, wrap them securely in a piece of paper or deposit them in a coin holding receptacle, so they can be easily and quickly taken from boxes, and carriers will be required to lift such coins, and where accompanied by mail for dispatch, attach the requisite stamps. Heretofore the rural mail carriers have experienced many hardships, especially in winter in endeavoring to pick loose coins from the boxes.

Pure Food Law.

H. E. Barnard, the State food and drug Commissioner to the State food inspector has issued a general order, that all church societies that hold markets must abide by the same rules that govern merchants who offer food stuffs for sale. This means that care must be taken to keep in a sanitary condition all products sold at bazzars and church societies.

The attention of the commissioner was called to the practice of various organizations and societies which arrange for such sales under conditions which in no way measure up to the state, and who are not observing the law according to the inspectors.

Sunday School Reports.

	ATTENDANCE	COLLECTION
Methodist	151	3 00
Baptist	111	11 71
Presbyterian	81	2 33
German Methodist	69	1 34
Central Christian	70	1 90
St. Paul	37	75
Nazarene	42	2 71
Woodstock	52	1 55
Second Baptist	17	52
Total	630	$25.81

Home From The West.

Louis Goecker is here from Yorktown, Ia. spending a few weeks with his brothers. William Goecker, of Crothersville, and August Goecker, of Dudleytown. Mr. Goecker is engaged in the merchantile business and has been in Iowa about twenty-five years. This is his first visit here for eight years. He lives in a good farming district and is well pleased with the country and climate.

Miss Pearl Land, who has been confined in the city hospital for the past three weeks, was able to leave there Saturday afternoon. She continues to improve slowly but will not be able to do much for several months. It is thought by the physicians that her serious condition is probably due to a fall which she sustained some time in December.

Mrs. Zelma B. Leas returned Saturday from Olustee, Oklahoma, where she spent a month with E. B. Langston and family She says they are enjoying life in the southwest. Mr. Langston recently sold his farm there at a big advance over what he paid for it.

J. F. Shiel continues to improve from the effect of his recent illness and is able to be at his office every day looking after his business.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Miss Clara Massman abstractor and loans. Masonic building, Seymour.

Ernest M. Moore to Jas. Honan, lot 3, blk A, Homestead ad, Seymour, $250.

Joel E. Dixon to Ettie Edrick, Leininger's ad., Seymour, $1200.

Margaret Matt, widow, to I. C. & S. Traction Co., pt. lot 11, Seymour, $3000.

John Granthum to Theo. Peek, Clearspring, $400.

Emma Kiewitt to Henry D. Kovenor, 40 A., Grassyy Fork, $1500.

Henry D. Kovenor to Wesley Kiewitt, 40 A., Grassy Fork Tp., $1500.

Henry D. Kovenor to Wesley Kiewitt, 82¼ A., Vernon Tp., $7500.

Wesley Kiewitt to Henry D. Kovenor, 82¼ A., Vernon Tp., $7500.

Rebecca C. Spurling to Francis T. Spurling, 18 A., Redding Tp., $1.

John M. Smallwood, dec'd, to Harriet M. Ratliff, Brownstown Tp.

Emma A. P. Rhodes to Clark B. Davis, Seymour, $250.

Clyde W. Keach to Sarah Peelle, 360 A., Vernon Tp., $21,500.00.

Louis M. Johnson to Andrew F. Moore, 20 A., Jackson Tp., $2100.

Jerry McOsker, Shff., to Henry J. Niewedde, Butler's ad., Seymour, $1160.65.

Cecil Burge to Jesse Hildreth, Retreat, $50.

Jackson Co. L. & T. Co. to John C. Weasner, Glenlawn.

Samuel Foist to Braxton Foist, 160 A., Redding Tp., $75.

Preston Rider to Chas. Calvert, Vernon Tp., $4000.

Chas. Calvert to Chas. T. Deal, Vernon Tp., $6000.

H. C. Wilkinson to R. L. Mosley, 40 A., Vernon Tp , $2500.

Frank B. Butler, Admr., to Dora Erwin, Crothersville, $463.84.

Edward C. Kattman to Crothersville Fair Ass'n, Warner's ad., Crothersville.

WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE

An Offer Backed by One of Our Most Reputable Concerns.

We pay for all the medicine used during the trial, if our remedy fails to completely relieve you of constipation. We take all the risk. You are not obliged to us in any way whatever, if you except our offer. That's a mighty broad statement, but we mean every word of it. Could anything be more fair for you?

A most scientific, common-sence treatment is Rexall Orderlies, which are eaten like candy. Their active principle is a recent scientific discovery that is odorless, colorless and tasteless; very pronounced, gentle and pleasant in action, and particularly agreeable in every way. This ingredient does not cause diarrhoea, nausea, flatulence, griping or any inconvenience whatever. Rexall Orderlies are particularly good for children, aged and delicate persons.

If you suffer from chronic or habitual constipation, or the associate or dependent chronic ailments, we urge you to try Rexall Orderlies at our risk. Remember you can get them in Seymour only at our store. 12 tablets 10 cents; 36 tablets 25 cents.—The Rexall Store. The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Harvey Stock Company.

Opening tonight at the Majestic Theatre the Harvey Stock Company comes for a week's engagement in a repertoire of plays new to Seymour. The first being a sensational comedy drama on the order of "Lion and the Mouse" and "Man of the Hour" entitled "Power of Politics." Refined and up-to date vaudeville features between acts. During the week a $25 Kitchen Cabinet will be given away free. Popular prices, 10-20-30 cents will be the rule. Monday night ladies free with each paid 30 cent ticket. The seats are now on sale at Millers' Book Store.

Leave order for your Easter suit at Sciarra, the tailor's, 14 E. Second St. j29d tf

Have Berdon, the barber, shave you

The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
Registered Pharmacists
Prescriptions Correctly Compounded
Phone Your Wants
Old Phone 400 New Phone 633

BARGAINS AT THE FAIR STORE
Post Cards, choice - - - 1c
2 Bunches Kis Me Gum - - 5c
1500 Matches, box - - - 5c
Hydrogen Peroxide 10 cents
Bar Pins, beauties - - - 10c
Beauty Pins, set - - - - 10c
The Biggest 10c Assortment of Granite in Town
C Window Display

DREAMLAND TONIGHT
"Baby Swallowed a Nickel" and "Two Sides to a Story" (Comedy)
Illustrated Song
'In the Harbor of Sunshine and Love"
By Miss Lois Reynolds.
Piano--Miss Edna Dobbins.
Trap Drums--Edward Blaze.

BIG BARGAINS FOR SATURDAY
Country Lard......15c
Country Bacon......15c
Picnic Hams......14c
Trimmed Jowl Bacon......14c
Breakfast Bacon......20c
All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables for Saturday
Mayes Cash Grocery
Phone 658. All goods delivered.

AT THE NICKELO TONIGHT
"The Christian Martyrs"
(Drama)
ILLUSTRATED SONG:
"It's the Pretty Things You Say"
By MISS ANNA E. CARTER

We Give You Express Service At Freight Rates To and From LOUISVILLE
I. & L. Traction Co.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH / EDW. A. REMY } Editors and Publishers

SEYMOUR. - - - - INDIANA

PARAGRAPHS.

—The cigarette was introduced into England sixty years ago.

—A rapid decrease in the use of rye flour for bread in recent years is noted

—Hypnotism has been recognized by the medical profession since the Fifteenth century.

—Greece has practically no coal deposits. Whatever electric power it has comes from waterfalls.

—It is estimated that in two years' time there will be two Germans for every Frenchman in the world.

—The highest garden in the world is that situated at a height of 6000 on the Petit St. Bernard, in the Alps.

—The new bridge over the Ganges river at Sara, India, for the Eastern Bengal railway, is to cost $6,500,000.

—Tea production in Ceylon in the first nine months of 1909 was 9,000,000 pounds greater than in the same months of 1908.

—The American red gum is entering largely into the manufacture of furniture. Early objections to its use have been overcome.

—Practically all the important coal mining states have coal mining laws designed to prevent death and disaster among the mine workers.

—A feature of a new German system of telephotography is that the wire used to transmit a picture may be used for telephoning at the same time.

—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth is to take an active part in the meeting in Washington this month to promote plans for the building of a clubhouse for working women.

—In consequence of the increase of the price of meat in Germany the Berlin restaurant keepers have indemnified themselves by serving a smaller quantity of flesh to each diner.

—At Tourcoing, France, five couples of working people celebrated their golden wedding the other day. Great festivities were provided for the occasion by the municipal authorities.

—The German navy, which in 1888 cost 53,000,000 marks, in 1890 cost 130,000,000; in 1900, somewhat under 200,000,000; in 1908, 330,000,000; the budget for 1909 stipulates 411,400,000.

—Germany used 300,000-horsepower developed from water; France, 650,000; Italy, 464,000; Switzerland, 380,000. Over 5,250,000-horsepower from water is now developed in the United States.

—The American consul general at Liverpool shows that during the six months ending June 30 of the present year 272,124 tons of salt were shipped from the Mersey, of which 190,505 tons were billed from Liverpool.

—One of the most important needs of China today is wireless telegraphy. It is considered practically impossible to establish the ordinary land lines across the great deserts between Pekin and the extreme northwest.

—Paper making in Newfoundland is a new industry, and inaugurates a new era in the history of that British colony. The industry starts with eleven factories (steel and concrete), with water power of 30,000 horsepower, capable of extension to 50,000.

—Two bricks from the first brick house erected on the American continent are on exhibition in the flag and relic room in the Ohio statehouse. They are from the house built at Jamestown Island, Va., by Gov. Richard Kemp of that colony in 1638

—A dispatch from Budapest announces that a Hungarian archaeologist, M. Duday, in certain excavations which he was superintending near Zeibo, in Transylvania has discovered the site of the ancient Roman city of Porolissum, and is enabled to reconstruct the town.

—When the first international congress for the suppression of street noises is called to order in Berlin in June, 1910, there will be representatives, according to a statement made by Mr. Bordengreen of the Society for the Betterment of London, from the United States, England, Germany Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark.

—When Zeppelin III. made the flight from Duesseldorf to Essen last month it was observed that horses and cattle ran wildly about the meadows as it approached, and sheep crowded with loud bleating around their shepherd. From these facts Count Zeppelin concludes that the employment of airships of whatever type will have disastrous effect on furred and feathered game.

—In 1269 the entire width of the Baltic sea was crossed by sledge. In 1339 a great many persons were frozen to death in England. In 1409 the Danube was frozen up from her source to her estuary in the Black sea. In 1469 all vines in France were killed by frost. In 1609 and 1639 the port of Marseilles was frozen over, and there was great suffering and distress. In 1709 France was icebound from north to south, the ice extending for miles seaward. Birds and animals died of cold.

Her Voice Is Her Fortune.

Miss Edna Showalter, an American girl who is proud that all her musical training has been received in her native land, so pleased Franz Arens, conductor of the Young People's Symphony orchestra, by her singing of the mad scene from "Lucia" at the first concert of that organization in Carnegie hall, New York, that after the applause had ended he announced that he had engaged her. She will sing the soprano solo in his presentation of the Beethoven Ninth Symphony next fall.

So It Wouldn't.

Little Ruth found that the horse had stepped on and broken the leg of one of her little chickens. Looking up at the horse she said reproachfully: "O Bess, how could you be so careful-less? Why, this little chicken wouldn't step on you and hurt you like that for anything."—The Delineator.

First Things First.

"How's your wheat?"

"First rate."

"Pigs doin' well?"

"Fine."

"That puny colt come 'round all right?"

"He sure did."

"Glad to hear things is so likely, Bill. How's your wife?"—Courier-Journal.

A Misconception.

English Girl—You American girls have not such healthy complexions as we have. I cannot understand why our noblemen take a fancy to your white faces.

American Girl—It isn't our white faces that attract them, my dear; it's our greenbacks.—The Wasp.

Rattlesnake Poison for Consumption.

Henry Hoefner, who is taking rattlesnake poison for consumption at Rochester, N. Y., says he has taken twelve days' treatment, but cannot say anything about results, except that he has noted no bad effects.

FOR THE LADIES.

Heroes of Failure.

You have sung of the souls who succeeded,
your captains and rulers of men;
You have honored your poets and artists,
your wizards with canvas and pen;
But never have you remembered, as all
these achievements you hailed,
The many who perished in darkness—and
thought of the souls who failed.

Therefore, to the hearts who suffered disaster on wreck strewn shoal,
To the souls who struggled vainly to gain
the empyreal goal,
To the hopes and ambitions that perished
in pitiless quicksands' confine,
To the nameless heroes of failure, I offer
this goblet of wine.

I drink to the souls who were loyal to the
flame that burned in their breast;
Who never relinquished their birthright at
need's or oppression's behest;
But died—with the smile of a stoic concealing their breaking hearts,
Disdaining the blasts of derision, and scorning adversity's darts.

You have sung of the souls who succeeded,
your lords of the laureate crown,
With never a note of remembrance to the
captains of craft that went down;
But now, to the heroes of failure, who
never surrendered nor qualified,
I offer this silent goblet to the unsung
souls—who have failed.

—ERWIN NELSON.

The Growth of Woman Suffrage.

In a very striking article entitled "The Leaven of Woman Suffrage Around the World," published in The Lippincott's Magazine, George Allan England says:

"The average American seems to have hardly more idea about the magnitude of this wave elsewhere than he has about the mountains on the moon, perhaps not so much. For any good telescope will show those mountains plainly, whereas the capitalist press as a rule very carefully suppresses or distorts and ridicules the news in re woman suffrage abroad. The limit of knowledge of the average man barely exceeds this: that here at home we have four states where universal suffrage prevails, that there are vigorous demonstrations now taking place in England, and that 'women vote in New Zealand.' Beyond this his information is not likely to go, although his facile criticism and ridicule might indicate a broader scope.

"As a matter of plain fact, that is not half the story. So rapid is the advance of the suffrage wave elsewhere than in free America, chivalrous America, that almost before one can record it in cold type some other new development turns up. Let us just take a brief birdseye survey of the situation as nearly up-to-date as we can bring it.

"New Zealand, of course, we all know about, where women meet men on terms of entire political equality at the polls, and where their influence has been so salutary.

"Australia has not lagged far behind. As far back as 1902, the so-called 'Federated States' granted full national suffrage to women. Last November even the somewhat backward state of Victoria ceded. All the women of Federated Australia therefore now enjoy full municipal, state, and national suffrage.

"So, too, the activity in Finland, where the suffrage was gained only three short years ago, yet where the powers of evil are already trembling in their boots.

"Conservative England some years ago here and there granted the municipal suffrage to a varying extent, and no observer today doubts very seriously that the parliamentary suffrage is almost at hand. The projected 'betrothal boycott' and 'marriage strike' ought certainly to have some weight with perfidious Albion, if nothing else will!

"Denmark succumbed last year to the demand for municipal suffrage. At the Copenhagen elections in March, the women took an active part in the fight, at least a third of the votes being cast by them. According to official statistics the election returned 9682 male councillors and 127 women ones. The battle is still on there in true Valkyrie style.

"Sweden has already capitulated. The Riksdag has recently passed a bill which enables all the inhabitants of the country, over 24 years of age, to vote. So the unlimited woman suffrage is there already an established fact.

"In Germany womankind seems to be under a ban, so far as Old-party politics are concerned; but nevertheless they are in great numbers adherents of the Social Democracy there. Once this militant party attains the power which now it is reaching out for, to the consternation of conservatism, its women can at once turn their activities from revolutionary party politics to national affairs.

"In Russia, Cuba, Spain, Japan, even Turkey, the agitation is going vigorously on. Iceland has it, too, and in no passive form at that. The suffrage movement is always gaining ground, never permanently losing. Its outcome is to my mind at least, positively certain. As women are forced out into commercial and industrial pursuits, and are obliged by the growing power of industrialism to abandon the home, 'that sphere of woman,' no other possible outcome can result than just this fight—and the winning of the fight. Behind it are powerful economic reasons; and economic determinism, though it grind as slowly as the mills of the gods, always grinds exceeding small.

Life After Death.

Whatever we may begin with we almost inevitably go on, under the discipline of life, to more or less resigned acceptance of the grim fact that "science" takes no account of the soul, the principle we worry about, and that, as however nobly thinking and feeling creatures, we are abjectly and inveterately shut up in our material organs. We flutter away from that account of ourselves, on sublime occasion, only to come back to it with the collapse of our wings, and during much of our life the grim view, as I have called it, the sense of the rigor of our physical basis, is confirmed to us by overwhelming appearances. The mere spectacle, all about us, of personal decay, and of the decay, as seems, of the whole being, adds itself formidably to that of so much bloom and assurance and energy—the things we catch in the very fact of their material identity. There are times when all the elements and qualities that constitute the affirmation of the personal life here affect us as making against any apprehensible other affirmation of it. And that general observation and evidence abide with us and keep us company; they reinforce the verdict of the dismal laboratories and the confident analysts as to the interconvertibility of our genius, as it comparatively is at the worst, and our brain—the poor palpable, ponderable, probeable, laboratory brain that we ourselves see is certain inevitable conditions—become as naught.—Henry James, in Harper's Bazar.

To the Foolish Pretty Girl.

You are a pretty girl, my dear; we will admit that, an unusually pretty girl. You are striking; you have a figure and when you pass the hotel the men turn to look at you, and you have the front room lighted up four nights in the week. There is no doubt of your popularity—none at all, my dear; so you don't have to urge that as an excuse for the way you are going. And you know how you are going—so does everyone else in town. And it's too bad; you insist on accenting the fact that you are a she-creature. Your dress, your gait, your general air and attitude is that of a female rather than that of a person, and when a man is around, if you could see the way you act, you would blush; it isn't any one man in particular—just any old pair of trousers. Good Lord, girl, stop flirting and get some sense. Take off that dress that outlines your figure until you look naked, and put on clothes like other women. Don't say that these clothes make you look stylish; what they do is to make you look indecent. Don't devote too much time to the fact that you wear petticoats and spend a little time considering yourself as a human being.

Of course, we know you are smart, my dear; you know a lot—a lot of things you have no business knowing, and that shows also. If you knew what is written on your face you would be ashamed to go outdoors; but it is all there—every one of those vain things that fill your silly head. And where your treasure is there your heart is. As one thinketh so he is, and you are so plainly in evidence that it is pitiful how you advertise yourself.

Of course it's fun; you are having a good time; it's all innocent fun, and you know how to take care of yourself. They all do—those smart girls; and the good time gets closer and closer to the edge; but stolen waters are sweet and bread eaten in secret—but you don't care to have scripture quoted at you. Still, it is true and it is the wisdom of the ages.

And you are someone's pride and joy; your father doesn't see what the other men see; your mother may see and fear, and perhaps she is trying to make you see, too; but you think she is slow. You think she doesn't ever have a good time. You think she is too strict.

But no girl who was ever cut up in a doctor's office and thrown into an old suitcase or a trunk and tossed into the creek ever thought she would end that way. She always knew so much more than her mother, and always thought her mother was too strict.

Of course it hasn't come to that yet. But it's along in that direction—just down at the turn of the road to the left. There is the bend in the river; there is where they will throw the suitcase, and yonder under that straw pile by the barn—there they will bury the head, perhaps your pretty head with all that light in the eyes; with all that red in your lips, with all that glow on those cheeks—your pretty head would not come out from under that straw pile looking as it looks today.

It is not pleasant; still you are not pleasant to look at, my dear, for all these things are written upon you; and you are a pretty girl, an exceptionally pretty girl, my dear; but only—

Just don't. You understand—just don't.—Emporia Gazette.

Why Plain Men Attract Beautiful Women.

A fact that no one can deny is that for some women a really plain man seems to have a definite power of attraction. Can it be that, if beautiful themselves, they find a charm in their opposite; or is it that they brook no rival near the throne, and see in a handsome man more or less of a competitor? A good-looking husband or brother attracts notice, and Her Royal Highness Woman may refuse to be in the background. At any rate, there can be no doubt that an ugly man seems often to wield an influence that is quite uncanny.

The trend of the times may have something to say on the subject. A modern woman, with her brains and her freedom and her strenuous ideals, has no use for what is weak, insipid, and decadent. She has no place in her heart for the scented exquisite, who waves his hair, twists his moustache, manicures his hands, and admires his face in the looking glass. In fact, pink and white prettiness is now at a discount, and most of us would sooner see our men brown and battered and serenely conscious of their own lack of attractions. Roughhewn features, we say, show strength, and a plain form may be the shell of a great soul, a keen brain, and soaring ambitions. Certain it is that the Adonis type has gone out of fashion. The woman of today scorns the "beauty man," avoids him as a friend, and disregards him as a husband.—Mrs. Fitzroy Stewart in Strand Magazine.

Odd Honeymoons.

There are people who think that marriage, just marriage in itself, is sufficiently charged with chances and uncertainties to satisfy the average couple's taste for variety. People with experience often feel that way. On the other hand, young men and women who haven't tried it but are about to do so are likely to think that merely getting married is commonplace. The queer plans that have been tried with the object of making the wedding ceremony and the honeymoon different from any wedding and honeymoon that ever happened before would fill a volume.

Before air travel became so common, getting married in a balloon was considered about the most unusual thing that could be done, and even as recently as last summer there was a great to-do about a couple who tried it in Massachusetts. Five thousand admiring fellow citizens assembled to watch them float off after the ceremony was performed. They drifted about in the upper regions for a day and a night, but then they decided that the wings of love were enough for them, and they gave up ballooning. This bride had more pluck than another who tried the same sort of wedding journey later on. She sailed bravely up with the man of her choice for a hundred yards or so. Then she decided that that sort of married life wasn't settled enough for her and she got right out, landing in a river. She was rescued before she was drowned, but life must have been agitating for that deserted husband until he got to earth and traced his spouse.

The woman who married her husband in a lion's cage—it was in a "zoo"—must have had great faith in him, or in the keeper, who kept the indignant lions at bay with heavy whips. Not quite so thrilling, but agitating enough for the bridegroom's taste, was the experience of the New York couple whose automobile broke down just at that point in their elopement when the bride's mother had discovered them and was giving chase in her stocking feet.

Honeymoons in automobiles are very popular just now, and probably will remain so until airships are sufficiently tamed to supersede them. A yacht is a delightful thing to take a wedding trip in and even better is a houseboat. Honeymooning on the backs of burros has been found interesting by more than one couple in the Rocky mountains, but no one in this country has been venturesome enough to imitate the European prince and his bride who set out clad in sheepskins for a walking tour in the Alps.

One American couple, though, showed courage enough, a courage most people will think misdirected. They stood neck deep in the icy waters of a mountain stream, and were married, their teeth chattering so they could hardly respond to the queries of the officiating minister. A couple with a taste for theatrical effects began married life on a trunk drawn by a traction engine, gaily decorated with flags, and followed by a procession of friends in motor cars.

One of the most surprising honeymoons ever spent was that of an elderly widower who took affectionate leave of his young wife—his third—on their wedding day, and started on a leisurely wedding trip accompanied by his young daughter.—New York Tribune.

Effect of Change in Habits.

A half century ago the majority of people could eat more in cold weather than in warm because they worked out of doors in a low temperature environment where they eliminated heat rapidly and expended a great deal of energy as well as to wear out and rapidly rebuild the tissues of the body. Today the majority work at sedentary employments indoors in an artificial warm season atmosphere full of all forms of impurities. As the amount of food taken should be regulated by the quantity expended and the expenditure of the majority of the people is as great or even greater in summer than in winter, it is a logical conclusion that no food increase is required for the winter in the case of sedentary warm atmosphere indoor workers. Others who work outside in summer and are indoors in the winter need a less full, and plainer dietary than when taking vigorous out of door exercise. The common acute infectious disorders, especially pneumonia, grip, bronchitis, colds, tonsilitis, and other pulmonary disorders, are all increasing in prevalence and severity. These disorders are, most of them, due to infection. This infection cannot flourish without a soil that will nourish the germs and promote their growth, and over-feeding and bodies filleed with toxines due to retained wastes, furnishes easy victims for winter disorder infection. Over-feeding and indigestion predispose to cold taking and bronchitis or pneumonia. A good rule for both warm and cold weather is to eat for strength, as the wise man says, not for pleasure or drunkenness. And always keep the intake of nutrition to correspond with the output of wastes. The hibernating animals do not eat for they time they are resting. In winter wild beasts have a scanty food supply. Man alone, being the surfeiting cold weather animal. So he forfeits his privilege of meeting the warm season heat depressing influences with a clean vigorous body, fortified by the tonic effects of winter's bracing cold.—Cooking Club Magazine.

CARLSLE STUDENTS.

They Demonstrate Advantages of Training for Young Indians.

Supt. Moses Friedman of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school has compiled statistics to show the advantage to the government of training redskinned youths and maidens at Carlisle. Carlisle has sent out 4080 students and investigation has reached 1675 of them, showing the following results: One hundred and fifty-two have since died: in the United States service, 170; in professions, 12; trades, 60; farmers and ranchmen, 364; merchants, 3; clerks, 20; in army or navy, 3; band musicians, 3; in circus, 1; professional baseball players, 2; housewives, 321; students, 56; laborers, 141; lumbermen, 5; day laborers, 23; cowboys, 2; hotel keepers, 2; home with parents, 34. For the year 1909 it cost the government $160.60 a student to maintain all the departments of the Carlisle school; the average cost of the twenty-six other non-reservation schools for the same period was $203.25. For the past fifteen years Carlisle has educated students at a cost of $153.92 each; the average cost of Indian education at the other non-reservation schools (combined and averaged) has been $224.76. The total enrollment for the year was 1132. Only one death occurred, and only seventeen students were found tubercular. The value of the work done by the various industrial departments aggregates $69,867.71.

ZEPPELIN IS SAD.

The Holiday Season Dampened by a War Office Decision.

Count Zeppelin did not have a very happy holiday season, for he was notified by the war office that the government will not purchase his airship, Zeppelin III. This is a severe blow to Count Zeppelin, for he expected to receive $140,000 for the airship. The reason given by the war office for not taking the Zeppelin III. is that the number of technical improvements, especially the employment of a new metal lighter than aluminum, called electrum, in the making of airships, would make the Zeppelin III. out of date next year. Count Zeppelin's health is not any too good, and the decision of the war office will be a great shock to him, for he has expected all along that the government would take the Zeppelin III.

A TIMELY VISIT.

A Rich Man Finds an Aunt in Absolute Want.

Mrs. Andrew Ware, a widow of Bangor, Pa., received a strange surprise visit from her nephew, John T. Walters, a prosperous merchant at Eagle Harbor, N. Y. Haunted by a dream that his kinswoman was desperately ill, he could not conquer an impulse to visit her and came here to find his aunt ill in bed and without food. Her slender means, gained by making and selling soap, had been exhausted. She is three score years and has no children. No letters had passed between aunt and nephew for a long time. Mr. Walters made provision for the care of Mrs. Ware for her lifetime.

Used Gold Chopsticks.

The sixteen members of the Chinese Naval commission, headed by Prince Tsai Hsun, the brother of the prince regent, recently paid a visit to King Edward at Windsor castle. The members of the commission lunched with the King and Queen in the oak room, and at the end of the meal rice was served in the King's royal blue tureens, and gold chopsticks were placed for the use of the visitors. Another compliment paid them was a special brew of Chinese tea after the luncheon.

Few Congress Gaiters Worn Now.

The production of congress shoes in men's factories has not been discontinued altogether, some being still made. The output is about one pair to a hundred at the time when congress gaiters were worn by nearly half the people.

It is said that the goring was the main thing that hurt the shoe, and by this it is meant that it did not wear as well as the leather; but the main reason why congress shoes went out was because they were uncomfortable around the ankle.—Shoe Retailer.

Freight Cars Robbed.

More than $100,000 worth of goods has been stolen recently from freight cars of the Michigan Central, Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads in New York. Frank Miller, Morris Fabren and Joseph Keller were accused of breaking into a Michigan Central freight car at Peekskill, N. Y., and stealing 6000 cigars, and Charles Endres, a New York saloon proprietor, is charged with selling the stolen goods at his cafe.

Received by the Queen.

On the 6th inst., the Queen of Italy received for the first time John G. A. Leishman, the American ambassador. She conversed with him for a time on his stay in Constantinople as minister to Turkey and showed great interest in the American embassy.

Musical Comedy.

The Author (to the leading lady)—Excuse me, but last night you played the third act first. I don't think anyone noticed it, but it shaws a want of system—eh, what?—Illustrated Bits.

Sculptor Querol Dead.

Augustin Querol, the sculptor, died at Madrid, Spain, on the 14th inst. He had recently submitted a model for the Columbus monument which is to be erected at Washington, D. C.

WHOSE UMBRELLA?

A Complex Question of Ownership Practically Put.

"I want to put a hypothetical question to you," said the pretty girl, after the man had picked out the most comfortable chair in the room and had seated himself therein. "It is as long and as complicated as some of the questions propounded by lawyers in criminal trials, but I think you will be able to follow its intricacies.

"Suppose you were a woman—me, for example—and suppose two other women visited you the same evening. They were strangers to each other and came and went separately. Suppose that after they had gone you noticed an umbrella which had been left, presumably, by one of your callers. Suppose the next morning Miss A. telephoned you and asked if she had left her umbrella at your house: that she had left it some place, she couldn't just remember where, but she believed it was at your house. Was it? You said it was, and Miss A. said she would send a boy right around to get it; she had just learned that she would have to leave the city for quite a while and would you kindly give the boy the umbrella?

"Suppose the boy came and you gave him the umbrella, and then, a little later, Miss B. came rushing in and asked for her umbrella, which she had left at your house the night before—her umbrella, mind you! the very one you had just sent to Miss A., but which Miss B. swore she could positively prove to be hers—you'd be in something of a pickle by that time, wouldn't you?

"Well, suppose that to clear the matter up you rushed around to Miss A.'s, hoping to recover the umbrella, but found that both she and the umbrella had already gone. Then you rushed around home again to find Miss B. pacing up and down your room wondering what on earth she should ever do, because it was beginning to rain cats and dogs and she had dozens of places to go that day and would certainly get soaked to the skin and maybe catch her death of cold because she had no umbrella; because you—you, the careless monster—had given hers away to somebody who hadn't the shadow of a right to it; you'd feel pretty desperate by that time, wouldn't you?

"Well, suppose that to relieve the situation still further you offered to replace Miss B.'s umbrella. The substitution wasn't your own umbrella, but one that another friend had left at your house a short while before, a most excellent umbrella, best of silk and a beautiful handle; much better, no doubt, than the one Miss B. had lost. Would that be fair? Would you have a moral right to square yourself with one person by giving her the umbrella that had been left at your house by somebody else?"

"Right!" exclaimed the young man. "Why, certainly. An umbrella is common property. The courts have decided that if a man leaves an umbrella any place he has no right to expect ever to see it again."

"Oh, I am so glad," murmured the pretty girl.

"But what is the end of all this hypothetical inquisition?" asked the man. "What is it leading up to?"

"Oh, nothing," said the girl. "Let's talk about something else."

They did talk about something else for three hours. When the man started home, he said:

"Oh, by the way, wheres my umbrella? I left it here the other night, didn't I?"

"You did," said the girl sweetly. "It was your umbrella that I took to square myself with Miss B."—New York Herald.

GATHERING SPRUCE GUM.

An Industry of the Maine Woods—Methods and Profits.

The woods of Maine yield more than one-half of the five tons of genuine spruce chewing gum consumed in this country every year. Though the city factories turn out large quantities of artificial gum, made from bitumen, pitch and paraffine and flavored with many beguiling essences, and sell their products so cheaply that the poorest citizen can afford to buy all the gum he wants to chew, the clean, amber-tinted life blood of the black spruce tree is getting to be an expensive luxury, says a Bangor correspondent of the Philadelphia Record.

Before the pulp mills came to Maine crystal pure gum was sold by the jobbers for from 40 to 60 cents a pound. Most of it was selected from newly chopped trees by the lumbermen. The advent of the pulp mills and the rapid transportation of the cut timber by rail from the stump to the factory brought about a change of method. Old growth spruce timber, from which the best quality of gum is obtained, is now so rare that an active lumberman will not secure more than a pound of gum in a winter.

The demand continuing constantly, prices doubled in a few years, giving birth to a new industry, which gives profitable employment to more than two hundred men a month in every year. It has taken about twenty years to complete the evolution of gum picking from a crude art to a science.

The men who engage in the business have regular routes, which they travel over year after year. The territory is leased from the land owners. Before coming down from a tree the hunter makes deep horizontal gashes on the sunny side of the trunk, forming wounds from which the pitch will exude during the summer and later harden into gum for the next harvest.

Little gum of last season's ripening has come to market, and the retail price in Bangor is 15 cents an ounce. When the pickers come in with their packs the price will fall to $1.75 and $2 retail, and about $1.50 in 10-pound lots.

It is asserted that the habit of gum chewing gives one a clear brain, and that the chewer can think quickly and act wisely in conducting the affairs of life. More than two-thirds of the gum gathered in Maine is sold in Boston, and most of this is retailed to local customers, a fact which may account for the high intellectual condition of Boston.

Persons who visit the backwoods towns of Maine hear many stories about enterprising citizens who have gained sudden wealth by cornering the gum supply. In 1886 a Boston druggist named Brown came to Bangor to purchase lumber for a group of cottages he was about to erect near Cottage City. He sold spruce gum in his store, buying it from the jobbers at an average price of $1 a pound. Finding that he could buy it in Bangor for 59 cents a pound, he purchased all he could get, visiting the camps in order to secure as much as possible.

He bought nearly two tons, which he packed in boxes and stored away to await the opening of the river so that it could be taken to Boston by boat. The ice was late in going out of the Penobscot that year, and before the druggist received the gum the price had gone up to $2 a pound. He made a profit of more than $5000 on an investment of less than $2000.

King Edward's Houses.

There is a good deal of speculation in England as to who will have the offer of White lodge from King Edward if, as is expected, Mrs. Hartmann resigns her tenancy owing to financial difficulties. It is an ideal spot for a residence, only just a few miles out of London, yet perfectly rural in all its surroundings. The drawback to White lodge is that the place, though not large, is very expensive to keep up, and it was for this reason that several people refused the King's offer after the death of the Duke of Teck—including, so it was said at the time, at least one member of the royal family. These extra residences around London prove rather an embarrassment of riches to the King, who does not need them himself. Buckingham palace, Windsor castle, Balmoral and Sandringham are all the places the King and Queen need in the course of the year. Yet if not lived in these empty houses would be a drain on the privy purse in the matter of upkeep. Almost all these superfluous houses have been at the King's disposal since he came to the throne. Thus, says The Gentlewoman, we have the Prince and Princess of Wales at Frogmore, Georgiana Lady Dudley at Pembroke lodge, Richmond; Col. and Lady Sarah Wilson at the Stud house, Hampton court; Sir Stanley and Lady Clarke at the Ranger's lodge, Hyde park, and so on.

BORNEO VIEW OF CREATION.

First Appearance of Man According to Legend of a Wild Tribe.

Many and various are the Dyak accounts of the creation, and none of them coincide. They are unable to describe or to say who is the Deity (Petara), but they say in one of their accounts of the first appearance of mankind that the Petara gave birth to a boy who was without his members and cast him into a pit, when he became Pulang Gana, the god of the earth.

The second child born to the Petara was a girl, and she had no nose, so was set adrift on a river, becoming Rajah Jewata, the god of fishes.

The third child was without any human form, and it was placed on a bough of a tree, where it became an orchid.

The fourth child was a girl, who was named Siti Permani, and she was cut to pieces, the bits becoming padi, pumpkins and other plants.

The fifth child was a boy, and he was called Blang Pinggang, as he had a white stripe round his waist, and he became Ini Anda and lives in the heavens.

The sixth child became animals and birds, while the seventh was a girl, and Ini Rajah Pipit called her Dayany Petri.

All the brothers and sisters lived on charcoal, but she alone refused to eat it, crying night and day, and she was finally taken to the house of Ini Rajah Pipit, where she obtained rice to eat and seeds for planting padi, a single padi seed being about the size of a large mango fruit. She married a man called Sakumbang Maron Bunsu Chenaga Umbang, and she and her husband farmed the land, finding the work not at all laborious.

The padi was only planted once, and it lived for many years, bearing fruit continually; the baskets for the padi could walk to the farm, and on their arrival there the padi jumped into them of its own accord and the filled baskets walked home again, and when it was being dried it jumped up and down and husked itself. One day Dayang Petri took a winnowing basket and began to reap the padi herself, and this rash action of hers at once caused the padi to stop reaping itself, and, what was more, caused it to give only one crop before it died, as it does today.

The Dyaks have three other accounts of the creation, one being that mankind was produced from a certain tree called Kumpang, the sap of which is like blood; another that friable earth was the origin of life, and yet another, that the birds Iri and Ara were the creators.—Rev. William Howell in Sarawate Gazette.

MME. SAY'S TRIUMPH.

A New York Woman Displays Brilliant Domestic Diplomacy.

Mme. Henri Say, formerly Miss Davis of New York, and aunt of Fred Gebhard, has won a signal triumph of domestic diplomacy. The brilliant manner in which she ended the bitterest family feud of France and won over her implacable enemy, the Viscountess Tredern, is the talk of every salon in Paris. The Viscountess and Mme. Say are sisters-in-law, the former being a sister of the late Henri Say, the sugar refiner, whose Swiss marriage to an accomplished New York woman was the occasion of many family battles. Mme. Henri Say has two sets of sons. The oldest two were by her first husband, Count d'Heursel; the two others by her second husband, Henri Say, who curiously enough, was her first husband's deadly enemy. Even the death of Henry Say did not end the feud, and it descended to the sons of the two men, the two young Counts d'Heursel and the two young Says.

Though sons of the same mother, they hated one another as their fathers had done before them. Madame says her one ambition has long been to reconcile her sons. On Thanksgiving day, without warning them who was to be present, she managed to get her sons to meet at the dinner table in her home in the Avenue Malakoff. Under the mother's spell the frigid politeness of the young men gave way and they began to talk amiably to one another. Finally they shook hands. A few days made them fast friends and the four brothers escorted the happy mother to a dinner of celebration at the Hotel Ritz.

One result is that the Countess de Tredern has discontinued a harassing lawsuit against Mme. Say. Even the family of Leon Say, formerly prime minister of France, has buried the hatchet and joined in the general love feast.—Vance Thompson in New York American.

English Land Owners.

The total area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain is about 77,000,000 acres. When the last Domesday book was prepared it was found that the peers owned 16,411,986 acres, or more than one-fifth of the whole. Now that the land tax has been rejected by the House of Lords the Radical papers are publishing lists of titled owners, with the number of their acres, to show their reasons for voting against a budget which contained a land tax. Here are some of the figures:

	Acres.
Duke of Sutherland	1,358,545
Duke of Buccleuch	469,108
Marquis of Breadalbane	438,358
Earl of Seafield	305,930
Duke of Richmond	280,409
Duke of Fife	249,220
Duke of Devonshire	198,572
Duke of Northumberland	186,397
Duke of Portland	183,189
Duke of Argyll	175,114
Marquis of Conyngham	166,710
Marquis of Donegal	162,996
Duke of Hamilton	157,386
Marquis of Lansdowne	142,916
Earl of Dalhousie	138,021
Marquis of Sligo	122,902
Marquis of Downshire	120,189
Marquis of Bute	116,668
Earl Fitzwilliam	115,742
Earl of Stair	116,370
Baron Leaconfield	109,935
Duke of Montrose	103,447
Earl Cawdor	101,657

Straight to the Point.

"What do you suppose that umbrella manufacturer selected as the motto of his business?"

"What?"

"'Put up or shut up.'"—Baltimore American.

—The transfusion of particles of different kinds of metals through the agency of electrical current has been held by some to take place just the same as in the case of electrolytes.

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7:00 a. m....I	C....6:30 a. m
x8:10 a. m....I	G....7:50 a. m.
9:03 a. m....I	I....8:51 a. m.
*9:17 a. m....I	I...*9:10 a. m.
10:03 a. m....I	I... 9:50 a. m.
11:03 a. m....I	I...10:50 a. m.
*11:17 a. m....I	I..*11:10 a. m.
12:03 p. m ...I	I...11:50 a. m.
1:03 p. m....I	I...12:50 p. m.
*1:17 p. m....I	I....1:50 p. m.
2:03 p. m....I	I...*2:10 p. m.
3:03 p. m ...I	I....2:50 p. m.
*3:17 p. m....I	I....3:50 p. m.
4:03 p. m....I	I...*4:10 p. m.
5:03 p. m....I	I....4:50 p. m.
6:03 p. m ...I	I....5:50 p. m.
*6:17 p. m....I	I...*6:10 p. m.
7:03 p. m... I	I....6:50 p. m.
*8:17 p. m....I	I...*8:10 p. m.
9:03 p. m....I	I....8:50 p. m.
10:45 p. m ...G	I....9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m....C	I...11:38 p. m.

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For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

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Lv Bedford	8:00am	1:38pm	6:45pm
Lv Odon	9:07am	2:44pm	7:52pm
Lv Elnora	9:17am	2:54pm	8:02pm
Lv Beehunter	9:32am	3:07pm	8:15pm
Lv Linton	9:47am	3:22pm	8:30pm
Lv Jasonville	10:11am	3:42pm	8:53pm
Ar Terre Haute	11:00am	4:30pm	9;45pm

No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p m, arrives at Seymour 6:25 p m

South Bound

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lv TerreHaute	6:00am	11:15am	5:35pm
Lv Jasonville	6:51am	12:08pm	6:27pm
Lv Linton	7:12am	12:30pm	6:51pm
Lv Beehunter	7:23am	12:43pm	7:04pm
Lv Elnora	7:38am	12:58pm	7:19pm
Lv Odon	7:48am	1:08 pm	7:29pm
Lv Bedford	9:00am	2:25 pm	8:40pm
Ar **Seymour**	10:07am	3:35pm	9:50pm

No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p m, arrive at Westport 4:10 p m

For time tables and further imfortion, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company

In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17 a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville and Louisville.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

* For Scottsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.
Scottsburg, Ind

ANNA E. CARTER
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN office, 108 West Second Street.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Jungle Tonsorial Parlor.

"What's this? 'Barber Shop Closed For the Week.' Is Barber De Monk sick?"

"No. He has just started to shave Mr. Jumbo."

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES.

Mrs. May Buy.
Mrs. Julia May Sappington.

GENTS.

Mr. Elsworth Bittner.
W. B. Clifton.
Mr. Hayes Conner.
Mr. Harvey Craul.
Mr. Elmer Flynn.
A. S. Gilmour & Son.
Mr. John Mann.
Mr. A. O. Short.
V. C. Smith.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Jan. 31, 1910.

Skin Diseases Readily Cured By a Simple Home Treatment.

Persons who are suffering from blackheads, pimples, dandruff, eczema tetter, ring-worm, or any form of skin disease, often ask the question "is there a cure?"

Mr. A. J. Pellens, the druggist, says, "yes, there is a cure." ZEMO, a scientific, clean, liquid preparation for external use, gives prompt relief and permanently cures every form of skin and scalp disease. ZEMO draws the germ life and poisons from underneath the skin to the surface and destroys them and in this way affects a complete cure of any form of skin or scalp disease, whether on infants or grown persons. Mr. Pellens will show you proof of many remarkable cures made by ZEMO and will gladly explain to you how you can be cured by this clean, simple home treatment.

Deed of Demented Farmer.

Charleston, Ill., Jan. 31.—After taking his year-old baby from its mother's arms and sending his six-year-old to the home of a neighbor, Claude Fred, a wealthy farmer, shot and killed Mrs. Fred and, turning the revolver on himself, committed suicide. It is thought that Fred was temporarily deranged.

Those Pies of Boyhood.

How delicious were the pies of boyhood. No pies now ever taste so good. What's changed? The pies? No. It's you. You've lost the strong, healthy stomach, the vigorous liver, tke active kidneys, the regular bowels of boyhood. Your digestion is poor and you blame the food. What's needed? A complete toning up by Electric Bitters of all organs of digestion—Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels—try them. They'll restore your boyhood appetite and appreciation of food and fairly saturate your body with new health, strength and vigor. 50c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Life Sentence For Ravisher.

Kendallville, Ind., Jan. 31. — Ray Smith, twenty-three years old, of Ligonier, charged with criminal assault on Bertha Gerton, seven years old, of Ligonier, has been sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Wrigley at Albion.

A Frightful Wreck

of train, automobile or buggy may cause cuts, bruises, abrasions, sprains or wounds that demand Bucklen's Arnica Save—earth's greatest healer. Quick relief and prompt cure results. For burns, boils, sores of all kinds, eczema, chapped hands and lips, sore eyes or corns it's supreme. Surest pile cure. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Mackley Must Go to Chair.

Toledo, O., Jan. 31.—Joseph J. Mackley, thirty-two years old, a switchman, has been convicted of the murder of Caroline Hunt, eighteen years old. The jury did not recommend mercy and the penalty is death.

Work 24 Hours a Day.

The busiest little things ever made are Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, languor into energy, brainfag into mental power; curing Constipation, Headache, Chills, Dyspepsia, Malaria. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

The agricultural appropriation bill has been taken up by the house. It is almost identical with the estimates of the secretary of agriculture and contains no new legislation of importance.

SHORT AND UGLY ON DECK AGAIN

Mr. Glavis's Compliments to Mr. Wickersham.

SAYS ATTORNEY GENERAL LIED

On Examination Louis R. Glavis Declares Emphatically That in Making His Report to the President on Glavis's Case Attorney General Wickersham Made a Statement That Was Not True—He Also Declared That Ballinger Sought to Hold Up Action in a Specific Case in Order to Swell the Republican Campaign Chest.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Former special agent of the land office Louis R. Glavis, author of the charges against Secretary Ballinger, testified before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation that Mr. Ballinger urged him to postpone his investigation of the Cunningham coal land cases until after the presidential election of 1908. The request was made, however, after Mr. Ballinger had ceased to be commis-

OLLIE M. JAMES.

sioner of the general land office and while he was a member of the Republican national campaign committee. The postponement was asked at a conference in Portland, Ore., in October, 1908. The reason assigned by Mr. Ballinger, according to the witness, was that two of the Cunningham coal land claimants, C. E. Henry and I. D. Smith of Seattle, had refused to contribute to the Republican campaign fund because the government was holding up patents to their coal entries. This was the most interesting disclosure of the day's testimony and was called out by questions propounded by Representative James of Kentucky.

Glavis denied most emphatically the charge of Attorney General Wickersham, made in his brief to the president on the case, that Glavis had failed to bring the necessary papers in the coal land cases to the attention of the federal grand jury to secure action before the statute of limitations intervened. He said that he had recommended action before the grand jury. The local United States attorney when the matter was called to his attention made excuse for delay that he was not certain of the jurisdiction and wanted to communicate with Washington for advice. That Commissioner Dennett told him in July when he urged action that the claimants would be punished sufficiently by the cancellation of their claims without prosecuting them criminally.

"Then the attorney general's statement is not true?" inquired Mr. Brandies, emphatically.

"No, it is not," replied Glavis, positively.

Glavis told of numerous differences with Mr. Ballinger in the interval during which the present secretary of the interior was out of office in 1908. How Mr. Ballinger admitted on one occasion that he was attorney for the "Green group" of Alaska coal claimants, and on another occasion admitted that the Cunningham claimants were in a "bad way" and asked Glavis what could be done to extricate them.

The name of Guggenheim also came out. When the journal of Clarence Cuningham, which Glavis obtained and copied was introduced in evidence the reading of it disclosed a number of acknowledgements for money advanced by Daniel Guggenheim for engineering work on the claims. Attorney Bradies, for Glavis, called attention to a letter of H. H. Schwartz chief of field agents, in commenting on the Guggenheim entries as a suspicious circumstance.

In his testimony Glavis reviewed his connection with the Alaska cases from the date he was specially assigned to them in December, 1907, by the then Commissioner Ballinger, until he was ordered off in 1908. In February, 1909, when it was known that Mr. Ballinger was to be secretary of the interior, Glavis again conferred with him, at which time Mr. Ballinger expressed the opinion that a "mere technicality should not be allowed to defeat patents." The comment being made in connection with the Alaska claims.

In May, 1909, Glavis said he was ordered to discontinue investigation of Alaska claims. Chairman Mason secured an admission from the witness that the appropriation was nearly exhausted and that claims aggregating $1,000,000 in Oregon, to which work Glavis was ordered, were imperilled because the statute of limitations was about to run.

Glavis said that he could have carried on both investigations with the detail to his division of two additional agents. "I emphasized the importance of the Oregon cases, but also advised against discontinuing the Alaska cases," replied the witness.

Returning to the interview with Mr. Ballinger in Portland, Ore., the witness was asked by Representative James why Mr. Ballinger desired a postponement of the investigation of the Alaska cases until after election.

"He said he was having difficulty in raising campaign funds," said Glavis. "He told me that A. C. Henry and I. D. Smith, two wealthy citizens of Seattle, and who were Cunningham claimants, had been always liberal contributors to the Republican campaign fund, but refused to give more because of the refusal of the government to grant patents to the Alaska claims."

"Mr. Ballinger was not then in office?" suggested Senator Nelson.

"No, he was connected with the campaign fund committee," replied Mr. Glavis.

DIRE DISTRESS

It Is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Seymour People.

Don't neglect an aching back.
Backache is the kidney's cry for help.
Neglect hurrying to their aid
Means that urinary troubles follow quickly
Dire distress, diabetes, Bright's disease.
Profit by a Seymour citizen's experience.

Mrs. John Owens, of 426 Jackson St., Seymour, Ind., says: "I know of a great many people who recommend Doan's Kidney Pills very highly. I used them several years ago for pains in the back and loins accompanied by severe headaches. My kidneys were out of order, the passages of the secretions being so frequent at night as to greatly break my rest. I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured a box at Milhous' drug store and took them according to directions and was soon cured. I gave a statement to this effect in August 1899 and now in August 1906, can confirm what I then said as the cure has proven to be a permanent one."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Shocking Crime at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—Bound hand and foot, with her mouth gagged, the body of Mrs. Alice Van Zandt, burned to a crisp, was found lying on top of the gas stove in her kitchen. Jesse A. Van Zandt, the murdered woman's husband, is being held as a witness by the police. The man admits that he quarreled with his wife.

A Chemists Opinion of Skin Diseases.

Mr. A. J. Pellens, the chemist and druggist, says that in all his scientific and business experience he has never found any remedy so successful as ZEMO for the treatment of Eczema, Itching Skin Diseases, Dandruff, Pimples, Blackheads, and all diseases of the skin and scalp. He says that not only do its curative qualities make it popular but also the fact that it is a clean liquid remedy for external use. A wonderful improvement over the old greasy salves and lotions which are not only unpleasant to use but do not destroy the germ life that cause the disease. ZEMO draws the germs to the surface and destroys them, leaving the skin clear and healthy. Can be used freely on infants. Mr. Pellens will gladly supply those who call, with a free sample bottle of ZEMO and a booklet which explains in simple language all about Skin Diseases and how to cure yourself at home with ZEMO.

Must Press Anti-Merger Suit.

Washington, Jan. 29. — President Taft has put an end to all talk about the probable abandonment of the suit under the Sherman anti-trust act to dissolve the so-called Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger. He has directed Attorney General Wickersham to proceed with the prosecution of the case.

King Edward will formally open parliament on Feb. 21.

Napoleon's Grit

was of the unconquerable, never-say-die kind, the kind that you need most when you have a bad cold, cough or lung disease. Suppose troches, cough syrups, cod liver oil or doctors have all failed, don't lose heart or hope. Take Dr. King's New Discovery. Satisfaction guaranteed when used for any throat or lung trouble. It has saved thousands of hopeless sufferers. It masters stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, hemorrhages, la grippe, croup, asthma, hay fever and whooping cough and is the most safe and certain remedy for all bronchical troubles. Trial bottle free at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Seymour Business Directory

AUTO REPAIRS
We handle all automobile supplies, also storage and repairing. We build smoke stacks and tanks and do all heavy iron work. Also founders of light and heavy brass castings. R. F. Buhner, cor. High and Circle streets.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
Walters pure Butler county buckwheat flour in any quantity. Best on the market. Graham flour, rye meal, bread meal. Highest market price paid for all grain. Hodapp Hominy Co.

100 CORD GOOD SEASONED WOOD
H. F. WHITE
PHONE NO. 1

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Building contracting, plumbing, heating and masonry. Will figure on any work wanted. W. A. Wylie. Phone 380. Residence, W. Broadway.

DODDS RESTAURANT.
Come here for a good lunch. Fresh oysters and ice cream. A nice line of chocolate candies. Best brands of cigars. Come in and eat. Thornton Dodd, Prop., Seymour.

DEAD ANIMALS.
Will remove dead animals immediately when notified. F. F. Buhner's Fertilizer plant, Phone, residence old and new 338. Factory old 189. Seymour, Ind.

FEED OF ALL KINDS.
Full line of feed and meal, Graham flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour. Will exchange wheat and corn for flour or meal. Deliver to all parts of city. G. H. Anderson.

FURNITURE AND WALL PAPER.
Most up-to-date line of household goods in Seymour. We have increased our stock. Get our prices and you will buy our goods. Stoves & ranges. Lumkin & Son.

HAIR DRESSING.
Get your hair dressed, any style, at Mrs. E. M. Young's Beauty Parlor. Shampooing, manicuring and massaging. Big assortment of hair switches, corona pads and coronet braids for dressing the hair in latest styles.

HOOSIER ENVELOPES.
The XXX envelope on the market for the money. Good enough for regular business correspondence and cheap enough for circulars. Special prices in quantities. Daily REPUBLICAN. Phone 42.

JEWLER AND OPTICIAN.
We will fit your eyes correctly with comfortable glasses. Full line of new Xmas goods, watches, broaches, pins lodge emblems and sterling silver goods. T. M. Jackson, 104 W. Second Street.

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.
Short orders a specialty. Fresh oysters served in any style. Homemade pies and baked beans. Candies and nuts of all kinds and the best coffee in town. Herman Chambers, Proprietor.

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.
Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone, 74.

NEW & SECOND HAND FURNITURE.
Good selection of second hand heating stoves, cook stoves and ranges. We will put your stove in good order. Several bargains in oak furniture. Gorbet & Son, 118 S. Chestnut. Phone, 250.

OWL CIGAR STORE.
English walnuts, pecans, hazel nuts, Brazil nuts, almonds at 15c per pound. Best place in town. E. L. McElwain, Indianapolis Ave.

PELLENS DRUG STORE.
Patent medicines, oils, perfumes, toilet articles of every description. Witchhazel Balm for chafed hands and face. Chestnut and Tipton Sts.

PEEK BROS. REAL ESTATE.
Real estate brokers. Farm, city and town property. Sales and trades made in all parts of the country. Stocks of goods bought, sold and exchanged. Insurance and notary public.

POULTRY, EGGS AND BUTTER.
We pay the highest market price for poultry, eggs, butter and etc. See us for quotations before you sell. Both Phones No. 11. Hadley Poultry Co.

CANDIES AND NEEDLEWORK.
Have you visited the little candy shop at 113 N. Chestnut St? You will find some of the best candies on the market. Some beautiful and useful needlework for sale at reasonable prices. Mrs. McAllister, 113 N. Chestnut street.

PROGRESSIVE MUSIC CO.
Chickering Bros., Ivers & Pond, Starr, Cori, Clough & Warren and leading makes of pianos. Second hand uprights and square pianos at a special bargain. Low expenses, low prices.

Reynolds' Gocery.
Buy your dry goods and groceries at Reynolds'. Call phone 163 and give us an order. W. H. Reynolds, 21-23 S. Chestnut St.

Second hand shoes bought and sold. Also repairing while you wait. Every 30th pair free.
110 N. Ewing St. H. C. Woode.

SUCCESS FLOUR MILLS
Grind nothing but pure soft winter wheat, making the best flour for home use that can be made. Blish Milling Co. Daily output 1000 barrels.

TAILOR BY TRADE.
Elegant line of all wool spring styles now ready for inspection at A. SCIARRA'S, the tailor by trade, 14 E. Second street, Seymour, Ind.

General Repairing
Sewing Machines, Guns, Umbrellas, Gas and Oil Stoves, Bicycles, Automobiles, Locks, Keys, Knife and Scissor Grinding, in fact any sort of repair work receives prompt, careful attention. Give us a call.
W. A. Carter & Son,
17 East Second Street.

U. G. MILLER
DEALER IN
COAL and LIME
Portland and Louisville Cement,
Hair, Plaster, Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer and Flue Pipes, Chimney Tops, Field Tile and Building Brick.
A. W. Mills Old Stand
Corner Jeffersonville Avenue and Tipton Street
Phone No. 8.

A WOMAN OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE
is the one who doesn't allow defective teeth to mar her beauty or her appearance of refinement. A woman who would be attractive and possess the charm of elegance has her teeth regularly attended by a first class dentist, who can remedy all defects by crown or bridge work, and everything pertaining to scientific surgical dentistry, at
Dr. B. S. Shinness, Dentist

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN, It PAYS

.HE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25
One Month	45
One Week	10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance	$1 00

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1910

JOHN W. KERN will speak at Marion, Ind., Feb. 3, at a Jefferson club banquet. His subject will be, Political Reminiscences." Will these reminiscences include the names of the eight Democrats who bolted Mr. Kern in the legislative caucus last winter and elected B. F. Shively United States senator? Will Mr. Kern's "reminiscences" comprise the story of how the pledged Kern men were taken away from him? The theme set for Mr. Kern is big with possibilities if a recent published interview with Mr. Kern is taken into account. It is Mr. Kern's opportunity to start something.

Announcement.

Fernando W. Wesner, of Jackson township, authorizes his announcement as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the Fortieth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Jackson and Scott, subject to the democratic voters therof. d&w-tf

She Won.

James' wife had a rather hard time, as a rule, to coax money out of him for new clothes, although he always wanted to see her well groomed. She wanted a new dress, and she wanted it badly, so she resorted to diplomacy. At breakfast she said:

"James, I have decided to do without a new dress, and with the money

"I GUESS NOT!" HE EXCLAIMED.

it would cost I shall have mother here for a nice long visit."

James turned on her excitedly. "What—wear that old brown thing another season? I guess not!" he exclaimed vehemently. "You go right down to your tailor's today and order something handsome. Remember, please, that as my wife you have a certain position to maintain!"

The wife bowed her head in submission. On her lips played a peculiar smile.

HER PHYSICIAN APPROVES

Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sabattus, Maine.—"You told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound and Liver Pills before child-birth, and we are all surprised to see how much good it did. My physician said 'Without doubt it was the Compound that helped you.' I thank you for your kindness in advising me and give you full permission to use my name in your testimonials."—Mrs. H. W. MITCHELL, Box 3, Sabattus, Me.

Another Woman Helped.

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women I am willing you should publish my letter."—Mrs. CHARLES BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

SALOONISTS PAY PENALTY

For Violating Law They Had to Go to Church.

LEARNED WHEN SUNDAY CAME

Under Pain of Having Their Licenses Revoked, a Quartet of Offenders at Indianapolis Obeyed Mayor Shank's Injunction and Attended Divine Services Instead of Selling Booze on Sunday — One of Them Was Compelled to Secure a Certificate of Attendance From Preacher.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—The saloon keepers who were sentenced by Mayor Shank to attend church yesterday because they had violated the law the previous Sunday by keeping their saloons open, paid the full penalties of their wrongdoing and today they reopened to do business. Marion Cummins, though, first had to bring a letter to the mayor written by the minister whose sermon he heard, stating that the guilty saloon keeper was at the services.

Jerry Stenfel, Joseph Klomone and Joseph Krober; who were placed in charge of Rev. John Smolley of Holy Trinity church, learned yesterday when Sunday comes and that the day is a day of rest. The minister explained to them very carefully that they must obey the mayor and that their saloons must not be opened until Monday morning.

The three men yesterday were seated in church when services began and remained till they were concluded. Marion Cummins created a sensation when he entered the Columbia Avenue Methodist church with his wife. Mrs. Cummins is a regular attendant. The pastor was Rev. James Hixon. He heard Cummins was coming, and in the afternoon Cummins called at his house and received the letter to the mayor.

GUNNESS CASE REVIVED

Word From Minnesota Has It That Woman Is Living There.

Willmar, Minn., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Belle Gunness, who lured many men to their doom at the notorious "Gunness farm" near Laporte, Ind., has after two years' disappearance, it is believed been found as a housekeeper for Gus Kirby, a farmer, fourteen miles northeast of Willmar. This information comes from Samuel Kirby of Mankato, Minn., a wealthy farmer and brother of Gus Kirby.

Gus's movements during the past few months have been toward putting in cash all his property in view to a trip to California. This action is closely in line with Mrs. Gunness's reputed policy in securing the worldly wealth of her victims. The alleged physical similarity between his brother's housekeeper and the missing Laporte fugitive, have convinced Samuel Kirby that the women are identical.

Chief of Police Clinton Cochran of Laporte, Ind., armed with a warrant for Mrs. Gunness's arrest, is expected in Willmar today. Meanwhile the suspected woman is under the closest surveillance.

Laporte Is Interested.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 31.—While popular belief here is stronger now than at any previous time, in view of the purported confession of Ray Lamphere, her alleged accomplice, that Mrs. Gunness went to her death in the burning house which was the scene of her many murders, many people refuse to believe her dead, and the Willmar story has served to strengthen the belief that she may be alive, and that she has been living under an alias and disguise in the Minnesota town, which is the center of a large Norwegian and Swedish population, the nationality of the victims she lured to death.

STATE MAY PROCEED

Kentucky's Insurance Commissioner Preparing to Take Action.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31.—Insurance Commissioner Charles W. Bell has conferred with four presidents of life insurance companies which have been losers in the swindling schemes, and as a result the state may take legal action against two of the insurance companies for operating in Kentucky without licenses.

These companies are the Indiana National Life of Indianapolis and the Commercial Life of Indianapolis. Representatives of these companies declare their business is legal because they wrote all their Kentucky business in New Albany, Ind.

Burt S. New, legal representative of Governor Marshall of Indiana, is also in Louisville investigating the insurance scandal.

Attorneys for the insurance companies allege they are finding numerous other instances in which the three local solicitors under arrest, Keane, O'Leary and Needham, wrote "graveyard" insurance.

Lad Fell Into Reservoir.

Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 31.—Stanley Coons, ten-year-old son of George W. Coons, was drowned while playing at a reservoir. He fell into seven feet of water.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

A special bulletin predicts that a cold wave will hit the Atlantic coast the early part of the week.

Thieves entered the home of Charles A Feicke, a Newark lawyer, and stole diamonds and jewelry to the value of nearly $10,000.

The authorities of Cornell university invite competitive designs for a university emblem, and offer a prize of $200 for the most satisfactory design.

A burglar shot and killed Moses Gotman, a New York manufacturer, and seriously wounded Isaac, his son, after a struggle in the Gotman home.

General William F. Draper, former American ambassador to Italy, is dead at his home at Washington after a prolonged illness. He was sixty-eight years old.

Eight persons were killed and twenty others badly injured when an express train running between Brighton and London was wrecked at Stoats Nest station.

Alonzo Wire of Hackettstown, N. J., who was for twelve years head of the police department, says that for the last twenty years he has not closed his eyes in sleep.

Harry Bruno and Bernard H. Mahon Montclair, N. J., seventeen years old, have constructed the smallest practical airship of the monoplane type in the world, they say.

Samuel Lalu, twenty-five years of age, and Mrs. Elsie Beckman, the latter of Brazil, Ind., are dead from asphyxiation caused by an open gas jet in an Indianapolis boarding house.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Harvard's physical director, says that woman is fast nearing the day when she will approach the capabilities of man, not only in mental powers, but also in physical strength.

Nelson Robinson, a negro porter and chief of the private car of General Manager H. E. Chubbuck of the Illinois traction system, of Peoria, has been discovered to be a direct descendant of an African king.

Stories of cruelty and outrages are told by victims of the peonage system that is alleged to exist upon certain plantations in Burleson county, Texas, who are at Austin to give their testimony before the federal grand jury.

NO OPPOSITION TO SENATOR BEVERIDGE

Primaries Give Him a Unanimous State Committee.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—Complete reports from the primaries held Saturday throughout the state of Indiana to select delegates to the Republican district conventions show that there

COPYRIGHT, BY CLINEDINST.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

was no opposition in any quarter to United States Senator Beveridge, and he will control the new state central committee, the members of which will be chosen on Tuesday, to a man.

Henry W. Bennett of this city is generally regarded as the man who will be chosen state chairman.

INDORSED BY TAFT

Senator Beveridge's Statehood Bill to Become Administration Measure.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Senator Beveridge and President Taft have been in consultation over the legislation to admit New Mexico and Arizona as separate states, and the final draft of the bill has been agreed upon. This draft has the approval of the president, Senator Beveridge, as chairman of the senate committee on territories, and the Republican members of that committee, and it will be pushed as the administration measure.

Practically the entire bill has been rewritten and several of the provisions of the measure as it passed the house have been changed in many respects.

Prefer Death to Return Home.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 31.—Twenty-two Bulgarians, recently disarmed after threatening to cut their throats rather than be sent back to their native country, have taken a vow to starve to death. For three days they have refused to eat. They were refused admission on the ground that they were likely to become public charges.

Edouard Reed, the celebrated French novelist, is dead.

TAYLOR FOR SHIPP

Tennessee Senator Booms Sheriff Who Was Punished by Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Colonel J. F. Shipp, former sheriff of Hamilton-county, Tennessee, and his former deputies, Nick Nolan and Luther Williams, whose jail sentences imposed by the supreme court for contempt expired Saturday, were guests of fellow Tennesseans that night at a dinner at which Senator Bob Taylor nominated Shipp for sheriff of Hamilton. "If it is necessary," said Senator Taylor, "I will go to Hamilton county and Chattanooga and stump every foot of it in your behalf for your re-election. But I do not think that it will be necessary, as the people only await anxiously the opportunity to re-elect you by acclamation. You will be vindicated by your people, those who know you best."

Colonel Shipp and his associates left after the dinner for Chattanooga.

Moved Crowd to Tears.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 31.—With hearts overflowing, 10,000 citizens of this city Sunday night gave to Captain Joseph F. Shipp a remarkable reception. As the train pulled into the terminal station bands began the tune of Dixie. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm and the music was drowned by the shouts and cheers of the throng. As Captain Shipp and his party approached the gates of his home the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the cheering crowd almost instantly broke into tears.

TO INVESTIGATE THE OUTPUT OF QUARRIES

Alleged Combination In Indiana the Subject of Inquiry.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Under the commodities clause of the Hepburn railroad regulation act a prosecution is contemplated by the interstate commerce commission. The commission has been conducting an investigation into the relationship existing between certain stone quarries, two small railroads in Indiana, and several large railroads doing interstate business with all parts of the country. It is claimed that the investigation has developed an amazing and intricate interownership among the railroads and the quarries which permits a certain group of Bedford stone quarries whose material is used largely throughout the United States in the erection of buildings, office buildings, etc., to supply a large percentage of the stone quarried in Indiana and to freeze out many competitors. The testimony already taken indicates that three of the originating railroads sharing in joint rates to different parts of the United States own the quarries corporations shipping via their respective lines on such rates, are owned by the persons owning these quarries. It is indicated also that the divisions of the rates allowed these originating roads are exceptionally large and amount to concessions to those owning the tonnage and controlling the routing.

The originating carriers now under investigation are the Bedford Stone railway, the Bedford & Wallner railroad, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railway and the Southern Indiana railroad.

NOW A CIVIL ACTION

Chicago Church Scandal That Caused a Furore Gets Into Court.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The suit for damages brought by Mrs. Mary A. Lavender against the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Crawford, pastor of the Woodlawn M. E. church, in which she seeks to collect $50,000 for alleged defamation of character, was called for trial before Judge Hangan in the circuit court this morning. The suit is the outgrowth of a church trial a year ago involving Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Lavender, a member of the Woodlawn church, and the Rev. John D. Leek, a former pastor of the church.

Crawford claimed that Mrs. Lavender had made a confession to him in which she admitted that her relations with Dr. Leek had not been proper. Crawford used this confession to bring the former pastor and the parishioner to an ecclesiastical trial. The verdict contained censure for both. The affair was carried to the annual conference of the Methodist church in Rockford, Ill., Where Dr. Crawford was given the support of that body and the resignation of Dr. Leek from the ministry accepted. Mrs. Lavender says that she never made the confession.

Death of Bishop Foss.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, retired, of the Methodist Episcopal church, one of the best known clergymen in the country, is dead in the Hahnemann hospital from a stroke of paralysis.

TEMPEST IN TEAPOT

This Is How Naval Authorities Regard the Cowles Case.

Boston, Jan. 31.—Today at the navy yard began the sessions of the court-martial to hear the evidence in the charges against Paymaster George P. Auld, formerly of the receiving ship Wabash, and passed Assistant Surgeon Ausey E. Robnet, formerly attached to the naval hospital at Chelsea, in connection with the alleged assault upon and insult to Dr. Edward S. Cowles of this city, a cousin of Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, U. S. N., retired, at a hop at the navy yard armory on Dec. 11. The case is termed y the naval authorities as rather a "tempest in a teapot," and it is predicted at the navy yard that the hearing in the Auld case will be concluded before night.

THE REASON WHY

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IS THE BEST STRENGTHENING TONIC

for Feeble Old People, Delicate Children, Weak, Run-down Persons, and to Counteract Chronic Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis, is because it combines the two most world-famed tonics — the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron, without oil or grease, tastes good, and agrees with every one.

We return your money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it.

The Andrews & Schwenk Drug Co., Seymour.

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Two and One-half Per Cent. 52 Times a Year

It is a hundred times as hard to save money as it is to spend it. This check is given you when you spend money here. When you save money and get 2½ per cent. you do not get it till the end of the year. When you spend it here you get your 2½ per cent. as often as you have 25c due you.

8903 JAN 28

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S.S.S. RIDS THE SYSTEM OF CATARRH

Catarrh comes as a result of impurities and morbid matter in the circulation, and is a disease that only attacks mucous membrane. The entire inner portion of the body is lined with a delicate skin or covering of soft, sensitive flesh. Thousands of tiny blood vessels are interlaced throughout this mucous surface, and it is through these that the inner membrane receives its nourishment and is kept in healthful condition. When, however, the blood becomes infected with catarrhal impurities the tissues become diseased and Catarrh gets a foothold in the system. The early stages of Catarrh are characterized by such symptoms as a tight, stuffy feeling in the head, watery eyes, buzzing noises in the ears, with partial deafness and often difficult breathing and chronic hoarseness. These are merely symptoms, and while sprays, inhalations and other local treatment may temporarily relieve them, Catarrh cannot be cured until the blood is purified of the exciting cause. S. S. S. cures Catarrh by cleansing the blood of all impure catarrhal matter. It goes down into the circulation and attacks the disease at its head, and removes every particle of the catarrhal impurity. Then the mucous linings are all supplied with fresh, pure blood, and allowed to heal, instead of being kept in a constant state of irritation by the catarrhal matter. Special book on Catarrh and any medical advice free.

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Buns
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Waffles
Pop-overs
Coffee Bread
Made with—

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SPECIAL OFFER

To close 18 Children's Fine Overcoats, in ages 4 and 5 only, we are offering them at

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Former price $3.00 to $5.00.
We make this concession in price because the sizes are all small.
See them in our window.
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THE HUB

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HARVEY STOCK COMPANY IN REPERTOIRE

Of the Latest and Best Plays with Full Equipment of Special Scenery for Each Play; Comedy, Drama and Aaudeville. LADIES FREE MONDAY NIGHT IF ACCOMPANIED BY A PAID 30 CENT TICKET.

OPENING PLAY

"Power of Politics"

(A Companion Play to "The Man of the Hour")

Sale of Seats Opens Saturday Noon, Jan. 29, at Miller's Book Store.

POPULAR PRICES—10, 20 and 30cts.

WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Buggy and carriage. Inquire here. dtf

FOR RENT—Six room residence, 630 N. Chestnut. Jacob Bergdoll. j31d-tf

FOR RENT.—Five room cottage. Inquire 131 S. Carter street. f1d

WANTED—District assistance in circulation department. Pays from $20 to $25 per week. The Farmer's Guide, Huntington, Indiana. d&w

FOR SALE:—Good heavy team of young farm horses. Bargain if sold soon. Call at Cobb farm, 1 mile west Seymour. H. M. Barth, R-7. dmw&f&wk

THE MOLER COLLEGE of Indianapolis, Ind., wants men to learn the barber trade. They offer splendid inducements and a short term completes. They mail free a beautiful catalogue and ask all our readers to send for it. f1d

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
January 31, 1910,	31	21

Weather Indications.

Generally fair tonight and Tuesday. Warmer Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Harris, of Rising Sun, who were the guests of their son, Dr. R. E. Harris, for Several days went to Cambridge City Saturday evening to visit relatives.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Watches for 1910

We are quoting strong values in watches of reliable make. This should influence the anticipation of the New Year's needs.

D. Gruen & Sons fine thin model gentleman watch.
E. Howard high grade watches.
Elgin and Waltham watches.

Every watch is guaranteed. Make your selection now for the New Year. Have the watch regulated and engraved and it will be ready for use at any time.

J. G. LAUPUS
JEWELER

PERSONAL.

Frank Hess of Cortland was in the city Saturday.

Noble Hays was here from Scottsburg Saturday.

Mat Fleetwood was here from Freetown Saturday.

John Belding was here from Crothersville Saturday.

Geo. W. Findley, of near Cortland, was in the city today.

Charles Brock, of Brownstown, was here Sunday evening.

Ralph Applewhite was here from Brownstown Saturday.

J. B. Irwin was here from Brownstown Saturday evening.

James A. Willey returned here from Jennings county Sunday.

Mrs. H. S. Maltby is here from Aurora visiting relatives.

Dr. C. E. Sims was here from Kurtz this morning on business.

Kathryn Mitchell, of Vallonia, was in the city Sunday evening.

Dr. A. B. Irwin was here from Jennings county this morning.

Claud Swengel, of Redding township, was in the city Saturday.

Thomas Bridgewaters was here from Brownstown Saturday afternoon.

John Wetzel, the liveryman, spent Sunday with relatives at Weston.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thornton were here from Bedford Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dannettell and daughter were in the city Saturday.

Harry W. Dettmer of Jonesville transacted business here Saturday.

Ezra Whitcomb, of near Surprise, was in the city this morning on business.

John W. Tormoehlen, of Driftwood township, was in the city Saturday afternoon.

Miss Clara Seiner, of North Vernon spent Sunday with Mr. anb Mrs. Charles Murphy.

Mike Fox was at the bedside of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Yott, at Indianapolis Sunday.

Prof. J. E. Clifford, superintendent of the Brownstown schools, was in the city Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kramer and daughter were visiting in Scottsburg Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Emerson and daughter, Ruth, and son, Bruce, were here from Bedford Sunday evening.

Geo. Attkisson was in the city Sunday visiting his father, C. J. Attkisson, and other relatives.

Miss Clara Stilwell came up from Brownstown Saturday evening for a short visit with relatives.

Ray, Lucile and Merle Attkisson, of Indianapolis, are visiting their grandfather, M. F. Everback.

Mr. and Mrs. W, L. Johnson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Gruber of near Reddington.

Miss Ida Gerke is here from Ft. Wayne, on a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. George Lambring.

J. S. Beldon of Crothersville, and Adolph Hermann, of Brownstown were among the canididates who were in the city Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Plunkett and children, of Columbus, spent Sunday here, the guests of Mr. and Mr. John Disney and family.

J. V. Biggert, agent for the Big Four Railway Co., at New Albany, spent Sunday here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Huffman.

Alfred Fosbrink, of Hamilton township, was in the city this morning and advanced his subscription to the Weekly REPUBLICAN.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mattox came up from Louisville Saturday to spend Sunday with her brother, Carl Larison, of N. Mill street.

Braxton Foist, Charles Adams, Dr. Murray and Lyman Gruber were among those from Redding township, who were in the city Saturday.

Miss Edna Smith returned home Sunday evening after a two days' visit with her grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Smith, at Indianapolis.

Miss Nell Robinson left for Boston this afternoon for a few weeks' visit. In Cincinnati she will meet Mrs. Emma Thompson who will also spend several weeks in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Meeker and sister, Miss Alice Jordan and Mr. John Reddington, of Indianapolis, came down Saturday night and spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bollinger They returned to Indianapolis on the late train Sunday night.

Mrs. S. L. Cherry returned home early this morning from a month's visit with her parents, Mr and Mrs. Patterson, at Gainesville, Ga. Gainesville is located some distance south of Jacksonville, anp Mrs. Cherry reports a temperature of ten degrees below freezing while she was there. The oranges were frozen on the trees.

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Real Estate and Farm Loans
Old Phone 201 New Phone 301
1 1-2 W. Second St. SEYMOUR, IND.

WANTED CHURCH TO EXORCISE A DEVIL

Neighbors Believe This Girl Possessed of One.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 31.—A series of supernatural phenomena surrounding a young woman named Chinene has thrown the French farmers of New Zealand, a small settlement at the extreme eastern end of Prince Edward's Island, into a state of extreme nervous excitement. The ignorant farmers believe the girl possessed of a devil, and Rev. Father Walker of Rollo Bay, the parish priest, has been importuned to perform the ceremony of exorcism once resorted to by the Catholic church for the purpose of curing one possessed of devils. She is about twenty years old. Since the death of her parents she has been keeping house for her brothers, farmers of New Zealand. Several months ago the eldest brother informed his sister that he intended to marry a young woman in the neighborhood. Miss Chinene, on hearing the announcement, burst into a fit of rage and declared that she "would as soon have a devil in the family as that girl."

That night the household was aroused by loud noises which seemed to come from all parts of the house. Then the voice of the girl, shrieking in agony, was heard from her room. The brothers rushed to the girl's room, followed by other members of the family. When they opened the door, they declare, they saw the young woman floating in the air several feet above her bed. She was talking incoherently and in a language much different from that used by her in ordinary conversation. The girl finally sank back on her bed and fell into a natural sleep. When she awoke next morning she knew nothing of the occurrence. Night after night the same performance was repeated.

News of the happenings leaked out among the farmers and they came to believe that the girl, by her sacrilegious remark concerning her prospective sister-in-law, had given herself over to the evil one. The girl developed clairvoyant powers and while in what seemed like a hypnotic trance she told her visitors how much money they had with them. She was also able to repeat the addresses and contents of letters in their pockets. Local doctors were called in to treat the girl, but could do nothing. Next the parish priest's assistance was sought, but earnest prayers seemed to be unavailing.

Several persons were summoned from this city for observation, among them Dr. Peter Conroy, chief of staff at the Charlottetown hospital. Dr. Conroy declares that in the Chinene girl's case nothing has happened which cannot be explained by science. His personal theory is that the woman is an auto-hypnotist with "obsessive influences." He also advances the theory that by involuntary hypnotism Miss Chinene creates delusions in the minds of those around her. All efforts to relieve Miss Chinene having been unavailing, her health has given way under the strain and she has been brought to the Falconer hospital for the insane in this city.

Child's Dangerous Experiment.

Nashville, Ind., Jan. 31.—While her parents were out of the house, Verna, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rogers, placed a celluloid comb over a lamp chimney, with the result that it caught fire, which spread to the garments of the girl. Her mother discovered her and fought the flames. Both were seriously burned and the girl is not expected to survive.

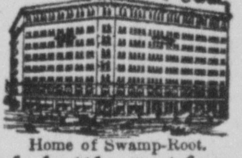
Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a brick dust sediment, or settling, stringy or milky appearance often indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back are also symptoms that tell you the kidneys and bladder are out of order and need attention.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills almost every wish in correcting rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. Corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.



Home of Swamp-Root.

You may have a sample bottle sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper and remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Have Opened a Dental Office in Seymour Where We Will Do the Very Best Dental Work at the Following Reduced Prices:

22K Gold Crown.. . ...3.00 to 4.00
Bridge Work.. .... 3.00 to 4 00
Fillings 50c up. Teeth extracted without pain 25c. For a limited time a good set of teeth 5.00.
The very best of teeth..... ....6.50
Where new teeth are ordered the the price of extracting is deducted from the price of the new teeth. All work first class and guaranteed.

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

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Annual January and February Sale of

Suits and Overcoats

—AT—

Astonishingly Low Prices

These are exceptional rare values—bargains you cannot resist. Richly finished, superbly tailored, distinctly styled garments of the highest order. The goods and prices are such that you owe it to yourself to come and see these extraordinary offerings.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

It's Coming Our Way

Don't you want it to come your way? There is a time in buying your coal when you can lay in your winter supply at a large discount—now is the time! Catch it while it flies, and go to the EBNER ICE and COLD STORAGE CO., where you will find the best grade of

Raymond City Coal at $3.75.

EBNER
Ice and Cold Storage Co.
PHONES NO. 4.

FOR SALE

100-acre sand farm, 3 miles from Seymour, must be sold in 90 days, $6,000. 70-acre sand farm, 2 miles from Seymour, $6,000. 150 acres, 4 miles from Seymour, $75 per acre. These farms all have good improvements and are located on good pikes.

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Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

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Piano tuning is a science acquired only after years of experience, and satisfactory results cannot be obtained without it. 15 Years Experience.

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THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

SEYMOUR. - - - - INDIANA.

In Wayne county, Kentucky, five persons were burned with a home which probably took fire from an over-heated stove, and in Peoria, Illinois, four persons encountered death in their living rooms over a livery stable in which a fatal fire originated. These incidents admonish carefulness when heating devices are being driven to their utmost capacity.

The two prominent officers of the Russian army who propose to reach the South Pole with a dirigible balloon of the Zeppelin type have evidently failed to read Lieut. Shackleton's account of the advance toward the pole over the great ice cap. If a balloon could withstand the breezes which the lieutenant describes, aeronautics in this part of the world would be extremely simple.

Here is a funny paragraph credited to the Kansas City Times:

"Will there ever be a woman President?" "No. The constitution says the President must be over forty-five years old, and women don't get that old."

But what the Constitution of the United States says is that no person shall be eligible to the Presidency of the United States "who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years."

Andree's balloon expedition in the Arctics was undertaken twelve years ago. He went up from the European side of the world and came down on the American side. The probability now appears that he of all civilized human beings was the pioneer in the vicinity of the North Pole. What record did he leave? Perhaps none. But it is likely that a party will be sent to bring back the relics of his illfated expedition.

The University of Michigan, whose faculty is considering the establishment of a course in newspaper work, follows the example set by the University of Wisconsin. Besides the school of journalism at the Madison university, there are such departments now at the Universities of Kansas, Missouri, Washington, Minnesota, Illinois and New York. The University of Michigan has long conducted work in this field, but not on the comprehensive scale now in view.

The coal famine in seventy towns in southern Minnesota is not due to a scarcity of coal at the distributing points, but to a lack of locomotives with which to haul the fuel to the people who need it very much during this very wintry winter. However, the dealers in the shivering towns should have their supplies in early. They ought to know something about the exigencies of transportation and fuel distribution during northwestern winters.

It is announced from Niagara Falls that a Cleveland man and a sporting magazine have made up a purse of $1500 to induce somebody to take a motor boat through the Niagara rapids. It will be recalled that the little steamer Maid of the Mist made the run and emerged at Lewiston right side up. But it was a narrow escape, and those who are putting up the purse to tempt daring motor boat operators, are practically offering a reward for a spectacular suicide.

Breaking up of ice gorges in the Mississippi river has been followed by the infliction of thousand of dollars of damage upon steamers, docks, and river property generally. Gorges do this very often, on the Mississippi, and frequently they serve as dams and back the water over great areas embracing cities and villages. The winter problems of the great river are quite as important as any that are involved in the chimerical plan for channels deep enough for seagoing ships.

The Duke of the Abruzzi will find himself not a particularly popular personage, if when he comes to this country in the spring to lecture on geographical subjects, the public finds that he has weakened under the opposition of his royal relatives and abandoned his suit for the hand of Miss Elkins. There have been numerous instances in history of people who have given up glittering crowns to marry humble loves. Not only by Americans but by the general sentiment of enlightened humanity, a man is considered a poor sort of fellow who really loves a girl yet gives her up under the compulsion of aristocratic relatives.

The unwritten law at Washington, so correspondents assert, is that a new official shall at once upon his arrival repair to the White House to make a call of respect. President Taft is declared to have taken away the breath of sticklers for precedent by paying a call upon his recent appointee to the supreme court. Judge Lurton, before Judge Lurton had formally made known his presence by reporting at the White House. This is a democratic country, and President Taft has no official toplofticality in his nature. It was characteristic of his genial, impulsive manhood to be impatient to see his old friend, and to be utterly oblivious of artificial distinctions.

The story coming out of the Esquimaux country which is taken to indicate that Andre's balloon, that left Dane's Island, July 1, 1879, came to earth near Reindeer Lake in the Arctic circle bears many marks of probability. It has raised a horrible suspicion that the explorers after landing safely may have met death at the hands of the natives. The narrative of the white house covered with ropes that fell from the skies seems evidence enough, corroborated by the remarks excited at sight of a revolver and the statement of the Esquimaux that they had used ropes from the "white house" in padding their canoes and repairing their tents. That the Esquimaux killed the explorers for the sake of plunder is not believed, but it is considered quite in keeping with what is known of Esquimaux ideas of right and wrong that a party of strangers found slaying deer or other animals in their country should be made away with, as all the animals are held to belong to the Esquimaux. The story of the Esquimaux is that "the three white men died." Dr. Turqetil, the missionary who brings in the Esquimaux story, learned from William Irvine of the Hudson Bay post at Fort Good Hope, in the Arctic circle, that a balloon, probably Andree's, passed over that place in the night, and created a great sensation. The natives called it a star. It carried lights and sailed not far above the earth. When it went by, the voices of persons aboard were heard in conversation. There are other dangers than the cold for travelers in the frozen North; yet the testimony of explorers has been nearly uniform to the effect that the Esquimaux are a kindly race.

The French marine boat which dived under a sinking fishing boat in the harbor of Toulon, and held her up until the crew could be moved, represents the advanced type of submarine which is performing in a way to convince the world that under-water navigation is an accomplished fact. The British navy is constructing large and powerful submarines which are capable of making long voyages on or below the water. The speed of these craft is improving quite rapidly, and it may be expected that the submarine of the near future will be a ship that can do excellent patrol service over long coastwise courses, and thus serve as an ideal coast-denfense vessel.

The action of the Ohio attorney-general in subjecting the Morgan purchase of telephone interests in Toledo to investigation, with a view to prosecution if it is found to be part of a move to consolidate the Bell and independent systems, shows that there is one state official who is prompt to act when he suspects that public interests are at stake. The refusal of the Michigan courts to admit the telephone and telegraph merger to operate in that state, holding it to be a combination that would eliminate competition, is worthy of note in the same connection. Both occurrences suggest the comment that federal intervention between corporations and the people would be rarely necessary if the states were wideawake and in all instances exercised their powers to protect the community.

For the first time on record the Kaiser Wilhelm has given his consent to the wedding of a member of the imperial family with a person of inferior rank. The individuals made happy by his gracious concession are the Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Duchess Agatha of Ratibor. The Ratibors are a branch of the Hohenzollern family who adhere to the Roman Catholic religion. It is said that the Kaiser's consent, after he had several times refused it, was obtained by friends of the couple giving him an affecting account of the fervent and undying love of the Prince and Duchess for each other at a time when his heart was peculiarly open to sentimental impressions. The Kaiser telegraphed to the Duke of Ratibor that his daughter would be welcomed as the bride of Frederick.

Announcement from New York that the Cunard steamer Umbria is now on her way across the Atlantic on her last voyage is evidence that the world's scrap heap is not made up entirely of dismantled enginery. The Umbria came across proudly in 1884 on her maiden trip, and at that time she was regarded as the finest and largest that could be expected in the way of a passenger liner. But during her brief existence of twenty-five years she has been outclassed so completely that there is nothing ahead for her now but a trip to the scrap yard. Shipbuilders have been progressing very rapidly during the past quarter of a century, and the end is not yet. Sometimes it seems as though they were bent upon producing the prophesied 1000-footer before they are many years older.

The reported inner harbor recommendations by Maj. C. S. Bromwell, United States engineer in charge of work on the west shore of Lake Michigan, include the cutting off of a number of corners and the widening of the channel at turns, so that the larger steamers now employed can turn more expeditiously in going to and from the coal docks and the elevators. It is also said that the major has recommended dredging in the Kinnickinnic bayou which would create an immense turning basin that could be utilized during the winter for the mooring of many idle steamers. These proposed improvements are so obviously necessary that they should be undertaken at once. They are immediately requisite, while the proposed outer harbor can wait until the requirements of shipping indicate the need of more room in wider and deeper channels than the rivers can afford.

GOOD MAIL PAY.

But the Trip Is Over 650 Miles of Ice and Snow.

Rural mail carriers, who think they have hard times on account of the weather and the roughness and length of their routes, may stop grumbling if they all could read of the route over which Joseph Davidovich has just contracted to carry Uncle Sam's mail in Alaska. He bid $700 a trip for the job and it is enough to say there weren't any lower bidders, and the postoffice department awarded him the task. Point Barrow, or merely Barrow, as it is officially known in the postoffice department, is the destination of the carriers who have this pleasant route. It is the northernmost settlement under the flag of the United States. Kotzebue, 650 miles distant, is the starting point for the trip to the northward. Dogs and snow sleds will have to be used by Mr. Davidovich or his representatives on their journeys. The contract extends from July 1, 1910, until June 30, 1914. Mr. Davidovich is also the successful bidder for the 200-mile route from Kotzebue to Shungank at the rate of $1 per mile.

Oldest Ship in World.

The oldest active sailing vessel in the world is the freighter Constanze, on service in the Baltic and North seas for 186 years. The Constanze carries twenty tons and was built in the year 1723. The vessel never required extensive repairs, and is as regular as clock work. Unless she burns up, she may be in service for another 100 years.

THE YEAR'S END.

Full happy is the man who comes at last
 Into the safe completion of his year;
Weathered the perils of his spring, that blast
 How many blossoms promising and dear!
And of his summer, with dread passions fraught,
 That oft, like fire through the ripening corn,
Blight all with mocking death and leave distraught
 Loved ones to mourn the ruined waste forlorn.
But now, though autumn gave but harvest slight,
 Oh, grateful is he to the powers above
For winter's sunshine, and the lengthened night
 By hearth-side genial with the warmth of love.
Through silvered days of vistas gold and green
 Contentedly he glides away, serene.
—Timothy Cole in January Century.

A FORGOTTEN TRAGEDY.

We were sitting in the very respectable parlor of an inn somewhere in Sussex—I will not enter into topographical particulars—and through the open window I had seen the first star ride over the curve of the downs.

Husbands was there, the stolid man of the party; Peters, the jester; and Bilberry, the poet. The landlord pursued his endless pastime of polishing glasses. And there was one more man. He had just come in. He was already drinking, having bidden us good evening in a sepulchral tone.

Something striking there was about the man, although he was insignificantly sized and mild-featured. For a space after his arrival we sat in silence. We imagine that he caused the silence; but I am inclined to think that he had the bearing of quite an ordinary person, perhaps a somewhat gloomy person, but—ordinary. We invented a romantic element, a dramatic touch, for him I fancy because of that which followed. Perhaps the one palpitant star and the swelling gray dawns and the rising mist all had something to do with it. Anyhow, after a space—long enough to load a pipe and to light it—we talked again. Absurd as it sounds, we had been discussing the death penalty. In an out-of-the-way Sussex inn, on a summer evening, in the lap of the downs * * *

Peters, of course, was the first to break silence. "You are too soft," he said. He was addressing Bilberry—the poet.

"I do not believe in brutality," Bilberry retorted, with a fine air. He had made exactly the same remark before the entrance of the stranger.

"Have you ever sat upon a jury?" I asked the jester.

The jester replied that he had not.

"I have," I said knowingly. "Only a county court jury, but juries are much alike, I suppose. My only enemies at the present moment, I honestly believe, are the men with whom I sat in that jury box." I struck a match, to make an impressive pause. Then I added: "I held out!"

It was at this point that the stranger broke in. We had forgotten him.

"You don't remember the Ittley case, I suppose," he said, slowly. "No, you wouldn't. Before your time. Before the time of the popular press. It is astonishing what little stir sensations used to make away from the districts in which they occurred. Well, there was a juryman in that case who tried to escape from serving, but the judge bullied him into it."

"Was that a murder trial?" Bilberry asked.

"Yes; a murder on the eve of a wedding."

"You make us curious," said Husbands.

"May I tell the story?" asked the stranger.

And that is exactly how we came to be present at the resurrection of an old and forgotten tragedy.

"Ittley was a man of substance," said the stranger, "and a man highly respected in this neighborhood. He was a farmer. His daughter was to be married to a likely enough person, and everyone thought her a lucky girl. She had attracted an artist who was staying down here, painting pictures. And, of course, she was pretty.

"Well, Ittley had drawn a goodish sum of money out of the bank—in fact, £50—and he meant to make it a present to his daughter for the honeymoon. The honeymoon, I shall tell you, was to be spent abroad. Ittley had decided that this artist had none too much money to fling about, and the shrewd old man was right. He was going to make the gift a surprise. Might come in useful at Paris, or such like places, he was going to say at the last moment, when the bridegroom couldn't very well raise difficulties.

"On the night of which I am telling you—the night before the wedding—the money lay in his bedroom. Long after he had gone to bed, he awoke to hear someone moving. He jumped out of bed, but the man was too quick for him, and escaped smartly by the window. Ittley seized his gun and hurried along the corridor. He saw the front door standing open, and a man in the hall. In his anger, and not stopping to think, he fired, and the man fell. A moment later Ittley was stooping over the dead body—of the bridegroom.

"Of course, Ittley was arrested. The money had gone right enough and Ittley, a limited man and a little pig-headed, was firmly convinced that the dead man was in some way connected with the thief whom he had seen in the bedroom. Whatever his suspicions, he made up his mind to say nothing about the £50. He did not want it spread that his daughter had been about to marry a thief. So he declared he had made a horrible mistake; that he had heard a noise downstairs, and had proceeded to investigate, fearing thieves; that in the dark he had not recognized the bridegroom, who, of course, had returned to fetch something he must have left in the house—and so on.

"Not a very likely story. And matters were not improved when a servant came forward to swear that she had heard the two men quarreling earlier in the evening. Ittley, who was too honest, or dull, to deny it, found himself in unlooked-for difficulties. There had been a dispute, as a matter of fact, about some question of dowry.

"Ittley, in the course of things, was tried at the assizes. And (for this is really the point of the tale) one of the jurymen asked to be excused. He was a fairishly young man, and a trifle weak, I should say. In any event, he was no match for the judge, and he took the oath with the others."

"In watching Ittley, I doubt whether a soul noticed what that other man had to go through. The verdict was death; and he had a share in it. He swooned as he was leaving the court. A few days later he left the district.

"Of course, you guess who he was."

"The man who stole the money?" suggested Bilberry, his eyes alight with appreciation of the dramatic effect.

The stranger nodded.

"Afterwards he returned—when it was too late—confessed and went to prison. But, of course, you don't remember even that echo of the case. Astonishing how isolated a country district was in those days."

The stranger emptied his glass, apologized for interrupting our conversation, said good-night and went out.

"Queer yarn that," said Peters, after a pause.

"I wonder whether it was true," Bilberry exclaimed.

"Why, didn't you know, gentlemen?" asked the landlord, pausing in his polishing. "He makes out as he is the man he was telling you about. He's always telling that tale. Has an idea he's setting something right. Clearing a dead man's memory—that's how he puts it."

"Is he——?" The irrepressible and wholly unsympathetic Peters tapped his forehead significantly.

"Well, gentlemen," the cautious landlord returned, "I don't know. Certainly he's got the name for being a little strange. And I've never met anybody who remembers the case he tells of. But then I haven't been in this house not more than five years."—London Leader.

GOLD A FAVORITE COLOR.

Much Used in House Decorations and Dress Accessories.

There is a revival of gold this season, not only in dress accessories but also in nearly every department of house decoration.

There are gorgeous gold slippers and stockings to match, gold embroidered veils and long shawls in net and chiffon cloth, gold turban ornaments and plumes, belt buckles and bags. The mesh chain bags are not new, but the bags composed of a mass of gold spangles are novel and decorative. Whatever the foundation material happens to be it is completely masked with the gold spangles.

There are stunning bags made on a foundation of brocaded satin, white and gold, the latter picked out in arabesque of gold cord and embroidery. Most of the designs are French and as ornate as the Louis XVI. models from which they are copied.

Old fashioned gold banded china has come again, and to correspond other table decorations are ornamented with gold. A new French ware is shown in which the foundation of crystal or porcelain is set in baskets of French gilt. There are rose baskets for the center of the table, individual almond and bon bon dishes and fruit dishes, as well as card trays and other ornamental pieces for the drawing room.

Toilet articles in bright gold without other ornamentation than a monogram are superseding the silver and ivory goods for those who can afford them. Gold handled umbrellas both for men and women are in again and put the simple mission sticks in evidence for the last year or so into the shade.

In the matter of antique rugs those having a body or groundwork as near to gold color as possible are the most favored and in all the line of fabrics and textiles for curtains and portieres wherever possible gold thread is interwoven. Gold or gilded paper and work baskets are seen, and in fact all down the line the gold revival is noted. It seems more or less barbaric, and it is expensive.

CLARK WINS.

A Suit Involving $3,000,000 Decided in His Favor.

The long fight which former Senator William A. Clark of Montana and his associates in the $3,000,000 United Verde Copper company made in the courts of New York state against William A. Treadwell, a minority stockholder, has ended in a victory for the former. The appellate division of the supreme court reversed the interlocutory judgment rendered by Justice Amend in Treadwell's favor some time ago. At that time the court held that the sale of the copper company to James A. McDonald, the vice president, for $500,000 was illegal and must be declared void. In 1899 Senator Clark, owner of 95 per cent. of the stock, arranged for the sale and dissolution of the New York corporation in order to escape the payment of the $38,000 annual taxes exacted by the New York laws. The sale was made to McDonald and the company immediately reorganized under the laws of West Virginia.

AID CHINESE STUDENTS.

Yale Willing to Assist the Government in Teaching Them.

The secretary of the Yale corporation has advised the state department that the university will be glad to co-operate with the department of state in the matter of receiving Chinese government students, supported from the income of the Chinese indemnity fund. It is also announced that a Chinese well qualified for the post has been appointed instructor in Mandarin, to enable such students to continue their studies in the Chinese language and literature while at the university, so that they may be at no disadvantage upon their return to their own country. It has been a frequent cause of complaint in China against students educated abroad that they have neglected the classics and history of their own people, and are often wanting in a scholarly acquaintance with their own tongue. such a plan adopted at Yale will do much to prevent complaints of this sort against students educated there.

"Third" the Most Probable.

Harrington Putnam, Judge Gaynor's successor on the New York bench, is noted for his logical mind.

Once, at a dinner at Red Lodge, his country house near Denning, Mr. Putnam gave an admirable instance of this mental quality. The conversation had turned to non-marrying widows, and Mr. Putnam disposed of the question thus:

"When a beautiful widow says that she will not marry again on any condition, it may be, first, her husband was so good that she could never care for another man again; or it may be, second, that her experience of married life was such as to make her desire no more of it; or it may be, third, that she is telling a falsehood."—Washington Star.

Another Objection to the Silencer.

In the annual report of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, the first official experiments with the Maxim silencer, designed to do away with much of the noise resulting from the firing of a rifle, were summarized. "The reports of tests so far received recommend that the silencer be not adopted for use in the service in its present form," the report says. "On damp, cloudy days the slow escape of gas from the silencer might assist an enemy in locating the position of a firing line."

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Had His Measure.

Knicker—Fudger must have a very vindictive disposition. When he once begins a quarrel he never will give up.

Backer—That's not vindictiveness; it's stinginess. He hates to give up anything.

An Anti-Noise Protest.

They do not keep a barking dog
 In the adjacent flat;
No crowing rooster there may dwell,
 Nor fiercely mewing cat,
No crying infant ever makes
 The atmosphere go wrong,
But every night at 10 p. m.
 They sing the latest song.

Sometimes it is of mother's boy,
 Who wanders far away;
Sometimes 'tis of some distant spot
 Where life is grave or gay;
But mostly it's about a girl,
 Likewise a silvery moon,
Which seems to be most popular
 Because it rhymes with spoon.

Bring on your infant, healthy lunged;
 Bring on your barking pup,
Your rooster bold, your mewing cat,
 And gayly mix them up!
I'm sure no one should undertake
 To hold a grudge 'gainst them,
Since we can stand the ragtime tunes
 They raise at 10 p. m.
—Washington Star.

A Gentle Hint.

Visitor (at the table)—So you are a good little girl, Mamie, and always mind mamma, your papa says."

Mamie (in the proud consciousness of virtue)—Yeth, thir; the told me not to ath for another pieth o' pie, and I ain't never done it."—Baltimore American.

A Narrow Escape.

A prominent Indianapolis lawyer tells a story of a letter he dictated to a new stenographer to a client in Cincinnati. The client, a new one, had asked his opinion as to certain business relations here. He dictated like this:

"Dear—Sirs—Yours of the 6th inst. at hand. My first blush opinion as to the matter," etc,

The new stenographer wrote the letter and submitted it to the lawyer. Since she was a new stenographer he read the letter with care—to his everlasting relief. She had written it:

"Dear Sirs—Yours of the 6th inst. at hand. My first gush of opinion as to the matter," etc.—Indianapolis Star.

When Greek Meets Greek.

The Stranger (triumphantly)—Four aces, old son.

Shuffling Pete (gloomily)—All right. Take the money. But I'll be shot if that was the hand I dealt you.—The Bystander.

A Grudging Gift.

Dad says that Christmas time is meant
 For girls and boys.
He gladly yields the money spent
 To buy the toys.
This is a pleasure, he asserts;
But there is one expense that hurts.

Dad gives the servants goodly tips
 For Christmas Day.
Into his pocketbook he dips
 In kindly way.
But he does hate to spend the dough
To buy a gift for sister's beau.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Usual Custom.

Contributor—I should like to leave these poems with your editor. What is the usual procedure? I haven't done any magazine work before.

Office Boy—Well, the usual custom is to leave 'em, 'nd call back in a day or so—and git 'em.—Human Life.

Some Loose Clothing.

One of the leading citizens of Portland, Ore., is a retired banker named Wheelwright, who is rather stout.

When Wheelwright first went to Portland he met a local wit named Reed. They were talking together one day, and Wheelwright said:

"C. J., can you tell me the name of a good tailor? I have tried So-and-So, and I don't like him at all. Where can I get some clothes made?"

"Have you ever tried Ames & Harris?" asked Reed, and let the matter drop.

Next day Wheelwright looked up Ames & Harris and found they made tents and awnings.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Indulgence on the Side.

A Seattle man who grew rich had a son of whom he disapproved, and when the son was married against the father's wishes the father made him an allowance of $20 a week and said that was all he could have.

A while later he was discussing the matter with a friend of his pioneer days.

"Do you think $20 a week is enough for the boy?" he asked.

"Well," replied the friend judicially, "I don't know about that."

"It's a darn sight more than we had when we started in," argued the father.

"Perhaps it is," said the friend, "but you must remember that times have changed. We used to dig clams for our dinner."

"By George!" said the father, "I guess I have been too severe with him. I'll be kinder in the future. I'll buy him a spade and show him where the clams are."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Looking Ahead.

Customer—But you said the price of this suit would be $50, and here you have made the bill out for $52.

Tailor—Yes, the extra $2 is for the postage on the statements that I shall have to send you before the bill is paid. —Somerville Journal.

When Wellington Was Harmless.

At the death of the Duke of Wellington the whole diplomatic corps was invited to the funeral at St. Paul's. The French ambassador, on receiving his invitation, was very much upset. He hurried off to his colleague of Russia, Baron Brunnow, and confided to him the difficulty in which he was placed.

"The Queen," he said, "expects us to go to St. Paul's to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. How can I go, considering the injuries which the duke inflicted on my country? What shall I do?"

Baron Brunnow listened gravely to his colleague's exposition and then replied: "As the duke is dead," he said, "I think you can safely go to the funeral. If you were asked to attend his resurrection, I should say refuse the invitation."—London Times.

Doubtless True.

A teacher in a Birmingham school was endeavoring to explain the term "booking," as applied to our railway system.

"Now," he was saying, "can any of you tell me the name of the office at which railway tickets are sold?"

"The booking office," replied one of the lads.

"Right," responded the teacher.

At this moment his eye fell on a small boy at the end of the class who was evidently paying very little attention to what was said.

"Did you hear that, Spry?" he demanded.

"Wot, sir?" asked the youth, innocently.

"As I thought, you were not listening. We will suppose your father decided to have a day's holiday and visit the seaside. What would he have to do before he could take his seat in the train?"

Without a moment's thought the youngster electrified his teacher by replying:

"Pawn his tools!"—London Tit-Bits.

A Ready Compliment.

She—Some day I want to show you our family tree.

He (looking at her admiringly)—I should like to see it. I am sure it must be a peach.—Somerville Journal.

Attended To.

The Vicar (to sexton)— Why don't you see that the seats in the church are dusted now and then, Tombs?

Tombs (the sexton)—I do, sir; the congregation does it every Sunday morning, sir.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"It is a wonder that there has not been more controversy over that rib of Adam from which Eve was made."

"Why so?"

"Because by its very nature it was a bone of contention."—Baltimore American.

Votes and Bargains.

No more does she with solemn vow
 Give voice to anger or regret;
She is too busy shopping now
 To be a saucy suffragette.
—Washington Star.

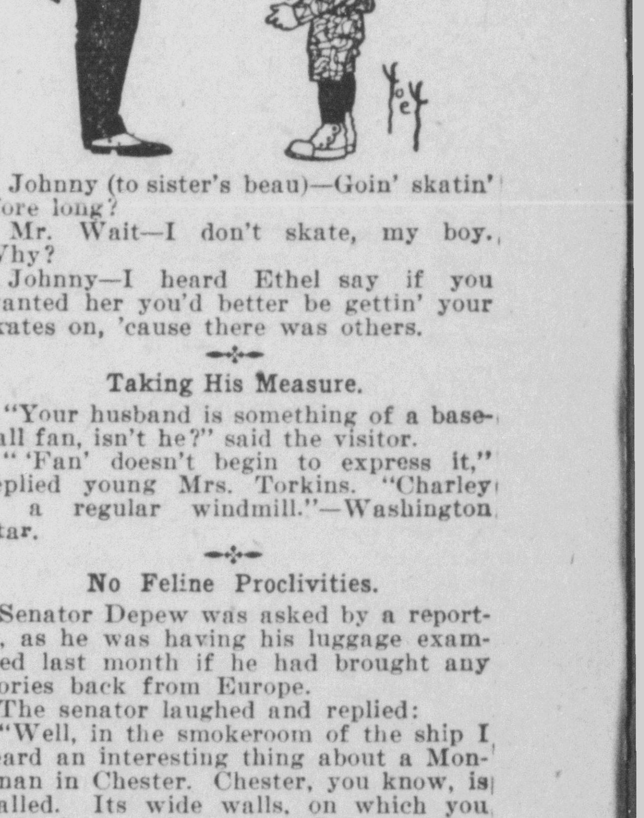
Frederick's Thoughts.

A young mother went upstairs one evening to be sure that her son was safely sleeping. As she paused at the door of the nursery she saw her husband standing by the side of the crib, gazing earnestly at the child.

As she stood still for a moment, touched by the sight, tears filled her eyes, and she thought, "How dearly Frederick loves that boy!" Imagine the shock to her feelings when he suddenly turned toward her and said:

"Amelia! It is incomprehensible to me how they can get up such a crib as this for three dollars and sixty cents."—Youth's Companion.

He'd Better Learn.



Johnny (to sister's beau)—Goin' skatin' 'fore long?

Mr. Wait—I don't skate, my boy. Why?

Johnny—I heard Ethel say if you wanted her you'd better be gettin' your skates on, 'cause there was others.

Taking His Measure.

"Your husband is something of a baseball fan, isn't he?" said the visitor.

"'Fan' doesn't begin to express it," replied Mrs. Torkins. "Charley's a regular windmill."—Washington Star.

No Feline Proclivities.

Senator Depew was asked by a reporter, as he was having his luggage examined last month if he had brought any stories back from Europe.

The senator laughed and replied:

"Well, in the smokeroom of the ship I heard an interesting thing about a Montanan in Chester. Chester, you know, is walled. Its wide walls, on which you could drive a horse, are famous. You can circle the town on them.

"But the Montanan knew nothing about Chester. He had only arrived in Liverpool that afternoon. As soon as he finished his quaint dinner he said to the waiter in the quaint Chester inn:

"'What is the best way for me to amuse myself here for an hour or two before bedtime?'

"'Well, sir,' said the waiter, 'it's a fine evening, the moon is full, and I think you'd find a stroll on the walls most enjoyable.'

"The Montanan, ignorant of the popular promenade upon the wide walls of Chester, thought he was being guyed. He frowned at the waiter and said bitterly:

"'What do you take me for? A tom cat?'"—Detroit Free Press.

The Christmas Infidel.

Miss Carey Thomas, the head of Bryn Mawr college, said at a dinner in Philadelphia that college girls chose better and also wealthier husbands than other girls.

Miss Carey Thomas, after instancing a number of Bryn Mawr girls whose marriages had been in every way ideal, told a story of the son of one of these Bryn Mawr girls.

"He came home a few days before Christmas," she said, "from a visit to his cousin.

"'Mother,' he cried, 'do you know that Fweddy is an infidel?'

"His mother laughed.

"'An infidel? How an infidel, my son?' she asked.

"'He doesn't believe in Santa Claus,' was the shocked reply."—Washington Star.

A Straight Tip.

Mistress—I don't want you to have so much company. You have more callers in a day than I have in a week.

Domestic—Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable, you'd have as many friends as I have. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

Howell—Did your town go dry at the election?

Powell—Yes; but we have drug stores enough to keep it fairly moist.—Judge.

THE POWER OF A DOLLAR.

A dollar buys ten good cigars, it buys a round of drinks,
And when a man is spending one that way he never thinks
A dollar much, "Oho," he cries, "let all now merry be,
This is the time for mirth and fun, the time for revelry,
This is the Christmas season, and we'll let the weikin ring!"
But somewhere is an orphan cold, who will not get a thing.

A dollar slips away from us, a dollar's seldom missed,
My lady smiles though losing one or two or three at whist;
A dollar goes for chocolate creams, for ribbons for her hair,
For trifling gauds to deck herself, but then she doesn't care;
We must be gay at Christmas time, must be of cheerful mind,
But somewhere is an orphan sad, whom Santa will not find.

Oho, a dollar is not much. I grant you that, but still,
An orphan's tattered stocking I will buy enough to fill;
'Twill cheer some youthful heart and bring a smile to youthful lips,
'Twill purchase happiness for babes whom now grim sorrow grips,
It won't buy many good cigars or drinks or ribbons gay,
But for an orphan it will buy a merry Christmas Day.

—Detroit Free Press.

THE ALIBI THAT FAILED.

The quarrel of six years' standing had ended as Brendon had always felt in his heart that it would end.

John Setterfield lay dead at his feet, killed by his hand.

They had met on the highroad between the village and Harberton, the market town, and, as usual, Setterfield could not let him pass without a taunt. It was John Setterfield's own fault, Brendon told himself, that he was killed. He should not have infuriated him or have carried so heavy a stick.

It was true that nobody had seen him strike the fatal blow. But everybody would know. His quarrel with John Setterfield, which had begun six years earlier, when the young farmer married the well-to-do widow he was courting, was known to everybody in the village.

Only last night, at the Rose and Thistle, he had relieved his feelings, when some success of Setterfield was mentioned, by saying what he would do to him if he found him alone. Now that, in an impulse of rage, he had actually carried out his word, the threat would be recalled against him.

Had anybody seen him leave the village? His mind went back through the incidents of the last hour or two. Joe Strevens would give evidence about his threats at the Rose and Thistle. He searched his memory and remembered telling him that he was going over to Harberton.

The sooner he reached Harberton the greater his chance of establishing an alibi would be. But as he straightened himself, he felt the hangman's rope tighten round his neck. For round the turn of the road a pedestrian had come in sight, walking from the town, and even in the distance he recognized him. It was Mr. Archibald, the village schoolmaster.

He remembered, as if with a flash of inspiration, that Mr. Archibald was notoriously shortsighted. If he saw him at this distance, he could never swear to him. But there was not a moment to lose, and he ran for the nearest gate and, finding it chained, scrambled over. A backward glance, as he was over it, showed him that the schoolmaster had begun to run towards him.

Mechanically and without spirit, he ran for the nearest covering hedge, and along the other side of it to a coppice that straggled for some few hundred yards in the direction of the town.

But, in spite of all his efforts, he saw the hope of proving an alibi dwindling slowly and surely away. Although the path he had taken across the fields might be more direct than the high road, it was more difficult, and the necessity of keeping under cover made him lose time. When he came out at last on the outskirts of the town he had ceased to hope that his appearance there would serve to benefit his cause. If he showed himself as he was, spent and breathless, it would simply make fresh evidence against him, and he slunk through the back streets, only hoping that he would meet nobody who knew him.

He was elaborating the story he would have to tell as he walked. He had started out with the intention of going to the free library. It was the most likely place for him to have spent the afternoon, and if the newspaper room was empty, as it usually was on a fine afternoon, he could tell his own tale as to the time he arrived there.

His mind was seething with impossible desires and plans as he slipped unseen into the newspaper room and found it empty, as he had hoped. So far there was nothing actually to disprove the story he was going to tell, a story that would avail him nothing, because it would rest entirely on his own word.

The clock on the wall pointed at 5 o'clock, and he began to make calculations with a view to his story. If only he could persuade somebody to back him up! The inspiration came to him suddenly as he looked at the clock.

The clock hung on the wall out of his reach, but near it was a table filled with directories and reference books, and it was the work of a minute only to push the table immediately beneath the timepiece and climb up on it. With a feverish haste he opened the clock case and moved the hands back to 4.15. He did not dare to move them farther lest he should overstep his purpose by making the clock's falseness apparent.

Five minutes had gone by, slowly undoing his work, and he was almost on the point of turning the hand back again when the door swung open, and the very man he would have chosen for his purpose entered. Esau Golightly was a retired postman who lived in the village on his small pension. He was highly respected, and his word would carry weight. And he wore no watch.

Brendon addressed him at once.

"Afternoon, Mr. Golightly. I was beginning to think I was the only man who ever reads the papers. I have had the room all to myself since four."

"This is rather early for you to be here, isn't it," he asked, "twenty-past four."

"No, it is usually between 4 and 5 when I look in, as I usually do when I am in Harberton."

He must alter the clock again as soon as Golightly had gone, and he waited in a fever of impatience pretending to read until the former postman wandered off into the magazine room.

Nothing could have been more fortunate. There was no clock in the magazine room, and if the old man became immersed in a story he would not be surprised to find it later than he had imagined when he reached home.

He was climbing on the table when the sound of approaching steps made him get down hastily, with his purpose unaccomplished.

The librarian was entering carrying a stepladder, which, to Setterfield's dismay, he set down immediately beneath the clock.

"Anything wrong with the clock?" he asked, trying hard to make his voice indifferent, and the librarian laughed.

"No, it is quite right. That is what puzzles me. This morning it was more than half an hour fast, and now when I come to put it right, it seems to have gone right by itself. Clocks are curious things, aren't they?"

Setterfield did not offer an opinion.

"The clock is right," he gasped, instantly seeing that the murder had occurred three quarters of an hour earlier than he had calculated.

The librarian nodded.

"Yes, right to the minute."—Herbert Flowerdew in London Opinion.

AN ARMY RESERVATION.

Secret Steps Toward a New One Near Sacramento Cal.

With the threefold object in view of protecting the Pacific coast from invasion by a foreign power, of providing a detention camp for the acclimatizing of troops en route to and from the Philippines and of establishing a permanent camping ground for the annual maneuvers of the national guardsmen from half a dozen western states, agents of the war department have taken a secret option at Sacramento, Cal., on many thousand acres of land. They are trying to tie up more territory for the federal government, according to the statements of Adjt. Gen. J. B. Lauck and D. W. Carmichael, president of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and a millionaire land owner. Lauck admitted that he recently has been in correspondence with the war department about acquiring land in California for this purpose.

"Two officers of the navy have been in San Pedro looking for a large tract to be used for land practice by the marines," the adjutant general said, "but I haven't come in contact with these agents of the army. It is extremely poor policy to give any publicity to a plan of the war department to buy land in a particular locality, as owners raise the price in an effort to mulct the government."

Part of the land selected belongs to Carmichael, and is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, eight miles north of Sacramento. It is also north of the Rancho del Paso, the tract given by Mexico to J. B. Haggin, the California pioneer and multi-millionaire. It is nearly five miles east of the Sacramento river, and the line of the Western Pacific railroad and the interurban tracks of the Northern Electric company pass between it and this stream. The reservation will be south of the Orange Vale colony, and west of the Carmichael and Fair Oaks colonies.

"The action of the war department in sending men from the Philippines immediately into the snow of eastern states has been criminal," said Adjt.-Gen. Lauck. "For some time the army has been in need of another reservation here in California. The establishment of a reservation here will also permit of more extensive maneuvering. It is practically impossible at the Presidio to do anything but fancy drilling. This coast must be better protected than at present. It is a matter of only a short time until there will be a large permanent fleet in the Pacific for our protection against attack by a foreign nation."

ALUMINUM TRUST.

A Corporation That Is Said to Have "a Good Thing."

The latest trust to vex the householder is the "Pot and Kettle Trust." This is not its corporate name, for in the Directory of Corporations it is described as the Aluminum Company of America. It began business in 1888 as the Pittsburg Reduction company, one of its backers being Col. Millard H. Hunsiker, head of the United States Steel Products company, the exporting company of the United States Steel corporation. In 1858 aluminum sold in the United States at $90 a pound. The Aluminum Company of America secured valuable and secret electrical patents for the manufacture of the metal, and the price per pound now varies from 35 to 40 cents a pound, and the demand is enormous, not alone for the manufacture of frying pans, sauce pans, coffee pots, kitchen utensils, household articles and ornaments, but also for electrical purposes, automobile parts and parts of flying machines. Competent authorities declare that it costs the Aluminum Trust only 6 cents a pound to manufacture aluminum, but the aluminum industry is protected by a duty of 8 cents a pound on ingots and 13 cents per pound on sheet aluminum.

Making Home Extracts.

In making home extracts, oils must be pure and fresh or the extract will have a turpentine taste. Always use deodorized alcohol. Canned fruit juices are good substitutes for brandy, wine, etc., in puddings, sauces, etc., almond and peach extracts on the market are seldom pure.

Vanilla—Take one ounce fresh vanilla beans, cut fine and rub thoroughly with two ounces granulated sugar, put in a pint bottle; pour over it four ounces pure water and ten ounces, 95 per cent. deodorized alcohol. Set in a warm place and shake occasionally for fourteen days.

Lemon—Cut in small pieces rinds of two lemons, put in four-ounce bottle and fill with deodorized strong alcohol. Set in a warm place for one week; then put two drams fresh oil of lemon, four ounces deodorized alcohol and juice of half a lemon in a bottle of sufficient size to hold all; then strain in the tincture of lemon peel.

Orange—Use the rind and oil of orange same as for lemon.

Rose—Put one ounce red rose leaves in one pint of deodorized alcohol, let stand eight days, press out the liquid from the leaves and add it to half-dram attar of roses.

How a Church Bell Is Tuned.

No matter how great may be the care taken in making the mould, a bell has to be tuned before it will ring a clear, true note. As a matter of fact every bell sounds five notes, all of which must blend together harmoniously. If one is the least bit out the tone will be spoiled. The first of these notes is produced by the vibrations at the mouth of the bell, the second by the vibrations a little higher up, the third still higher up, and so on to the fifth, which is produced quite near the stop. As the character of the sound which rings depends upon the thickness of the metal, it is possible, by taking thin shavings from various places in the inside of the bell, to alter the five notes until they are all in harmony.—Montreal Standard.

ANTHROPOID APES ARE INTELLIGENT

A PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHOLOGIST FINDS ONE AS BRIGHT AS A CHILD.

PETER STANDS MANY TESTS.

It Strings Beads, Threads Needle, Opens Locks, Says "Mamma," and Writes with Chalk.

In the current number of the Psychological Clinic, Dr. Lightner Witmer, professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, reports the results of tests made on a chimpanzee at the laboratory of the university. Prof. Witmer believes that the anthropoid apes have an intelligence far beyond that which they have hitherto been supposed to possess. He has obtained from Borneo an orangoutang under two years of age which he and Dr. William H. Furness, who brought the orangoutang from Borneo, are training as a psychological experiment.

His interest in the study of the mental intelligence of the apes led him to investigate "Peter," a chimpanzee which is being exhibited this winter in vaudeville theaters.

Peter was put through many of the tests which Dr. Witmer uses for the study of backward children. He performed many of these tests in a most satisfactory manner. He was able to string beads the first time he tried it. He puts pegs in the ordinary kindergarten pegging board. He opened and closed and closed a difficult padlock. He uses hammer and screwdriver and distinguishes without any mistake between nails and screws. A peculiar kind of hammer was given to him in order to fool him, but Peter was not fooled. He felt both ends of the hammer and used the flat end instead of the round end.

Showing his initiative and general intelligence, Peter got away during the tests from those who were watching him and darted for a washstand, quickly turned the faucet and put his mouth to the spigot and got a drink before he was snatched away by his trainers.

Peter understands language and follows verbal instructions without signs. He is able to say "mamma," and Dr. Witmer taught him in five minutes' time to make the sound of "p." The most remarkable performance was making the letter "w" on the blackboard, in which he imitated Dr. Witmer's movements exactly and reproduced a fair copy of the letter.

The conclusions drawn from the tests are that the ape could be trained to show even greater intelligence than he possesses at the present. Peter is the most intelligent animal to be reported in the annals of science. He goes a long way to justify the reports of those persons whom Roosevelt and others call "nature fakirs," because they ascribe a higher intelligence to the lower animals than biologists and psychologists thought they possessed.

His intelligence bridges the gap which was supposed to exist between the minds of the lower animals and the mind of man. Prof. Witner's study is a contribution of great value to animal psychology and if his results are accepted it must change current notions as to the limitations of the animal intelligence.

In the same number of The Clinic Dr. O. P. Corman, associate superintendent of public schools, reports the educational results in school progress of children in large and small classes; small classes containing under forty pupils, medium sized classes containing from forty to forty-nine pupils, and large classes containing fifty or over.

Dr. Corman's conclusions are that classes of medium size make the best showing and that large classes do not fall much below small or medium sized classes. In the grammar grades the larger the class the better is the promotion record. The results were obtained from the examination of the records of 300 classes. In good behavior also, the larger classes had as high a rating as the small classes and a higher rating than classes of medium size.

ITALIAN CLIFF VINEYARDS.

Grapes Growing in Places Reached Only by Ropes and Ladders.

The steepest vineyards in all Europe if not in all the world are situated on the northwest coast of Italy. I have seen grapevines growing in many countries and in many queer places, but nowhere have I ever seen vineyards located like those on the seacoast between Levanto and Spezzia.

The vines in some places along the Rhine grow on very steep hillsides, but nothing to compare with those growing on the lofty Italian cliffs. You can now and then get a good glimpse of these vineyards while riding in the train from Genoa to Pisa, which follows the coast almost all the way. The trouble is that tunnels succeed each other in rapid succession, thus continually breaking off the view of the sea and of the rock coast.

After leaving Levanto, a small town situated on a semi-circular bay, and going through a long tunnel, you soon come to what are called the villages of the Cinque Terre. Each village is separated from the other by loftly cliffs. The vines cover the face of these bold cliffs, which are almost perpendicular. As such places can be reached only by ladders are ropes the difficulty of working the vineyard and of gathering the crop of grapes can easily be imagined.

Almost as striking are those places where the vines are trained upon wire across gorges made by the streams which cut the rocky coast. This whole region is probably unique in its viticulture. Only men like the Italian peasant farmers, who love the vine and its lucious fruit, would go to so much labor and trouble as to plant vineyards on the face of sheer cliffs.—American Wine Press.

The Empire Builder.

Among the sons of men from the beginning right down to the present but few have been greater than Cecil John Rhodes, the son of a poor country clergyman, who, given up to die in his youth, lived to found an empire greater than that over which the Caesars ruled.

From his great rock-tomb among the Matapos hills of Rhodesia the spirit of the "empire builder" still dominates the master millions of the proud race for which he lived, and a thousand years from now, when that race shall have girdled the globe with its civilization, the memory of the preacher's son will rank among its most spiritual possessions.

In a sense the most practical of men, Cecil Rhodes was, at the same time, one of the greatest of vision aries, and the dream that took hold of him in his youth and clung to him to the day of his death was that of making the English-speaking race supreme in the great African continent, and, more than that, paramount in the affairs of the whole planet.

It was a large, daring dream, but Rhodes loved it more ardently than the bridegroom loves his bride; and so long as the breath of life remained in him the thought commanded the undivided devotion of his soul.

Before the beard had come out on his face he put his hand on the map of Africa and said: "It is my desire to make all that red," that is to say, British.

With an intellect of imperial proportions, and with sympathies that were commensurate with the whole human family, he was firmly—if you will, fanatically—of the opinion that the welfare of humanity and the supremacy of English ideas meant one and the same thing. And to the promotion of that supremacy he applied himself with the devotion that was faithful unto death.

He made millions—made them as easily as most men make dollars—and cheerfully devoted them to the consummation of his dream of making English civilization supreme, not only in Africa, but throughout the world.

The wealth of the diamond mines which he controlled, the "Cape to Cairo" railway plan, the famous Secret Society of Millionaires organized by him; the Rhodes scholarships idea; all that he thought and all that he did, from his twentieth year to his death, meant the broadening out of the empire of England, the extension of English civilization, the dissemination among men of the ideas and principles of the English mind.

It was Cecil Rhodes who brought on the Boer war, not because he hated the Boers, but because, as he looked at it, the Boers were hindering the march of English supremacy in Africa, a supremacy which, he felt, was the best thing, in the higher sense, for all concerned, Boer as well as Briton.

And today, only a few years after the war, the two races are in peaceful federation, happy and contented, and together enjoying the blessings which would have been impossible but for the war.

This remarkable man—one of the most remarkable in many ways that the world has ever known, was born on July 5, 1853, and was the fourth son of a poor clergyman of the Church of England.

While at Oxford he was stricken with consumption, and was sent to South Africa to recover his health. He had small capital, but from the first his ventures were successful, and in a wonderfully short time he was a multi-millionaire.

He died in 1902, about two months before the close of the Boer war, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and time alone can tell whether or not his great dream will be made good.—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, in New York American.

"BUFFALO" JONES.

A Westerner Who Will Display His Skill in Africa.

"Buffalo" Jones is to go Col. Roosevelt one better. Buffalo Jones intends to visit Africa and he announces that he will bring 'em home alive. Buffalo Jones is to meet the bongo and the sitatunga and the digdig and the whiffletit and if the Hon. B. Jones lives up to his record he will not hurt these animals a bit beyond a slight choking, for Buffalo Jones hunts with a lariat and takes 'em alive. Whether Jones will rope any rogue elephants or rhinoceroses is an open question. His frends say he is an enthusiast. ast.

Mr. Jones is a citizen of the west, which in former times was wild but which is now fast falling under the spell of the mail order house and the trolley line. The trail of the rural free delivery man is fast obliterating the trails of the Sioux and the Blackfeet, but Buffalo Jones survives, 65 years young and eager to eclipse the record of Col. Roosevelt.

Jones was the superintendent of Yellowstone park when Col. Roosevelt was hunting in the west, and while on the national reserve Buffalo Jones dug up the not wholly original idea of roping wild animals. After an apprenticeship at timber wolves and elk, Buffalo Jones graduated on mountain lions and considered himself an expert. The mountain lion, puma or panther of the west is a very shifty yellow streak, but "Buffalo" manages to tangle him on the end of a noose, hence the African trip.

If the present plans do not miscarry, Buffalo Jones will be under way early in January, bound for British East Africa, accompanied by two or three young New Yorkers, a couple of moving picture machinery, a brace of cow punchers, and a safari which, though it may not equal that of Col. Roosevelt, will be calculated to travel with speed and cover great stretches of country.

The moving picture men will make pictures of Buffalo Jones in the act of roping wild animals of the jungle and the old westerner expects to tangle a few lions in the loop before he hits the back trail. He has been warned against elephants and rhinoceroses, which are rather large game for a lariat.

Roping grizzly bears has long been the favorite outdoor sport in certain portions of the west; lately it has been demonstrated that mountain lions are equally easy when a man knows how.

It is said that the men behind Buffalo Jones in this novel enterprise are Francis W. Bird, a young attorney who is the law partner of Elihu Root, Jr., and Arthur Fowler, a wealthy young New York business man, who has made one trip into the jungle country after big game.

At last accounts Buffalo Jones was in Kansas City on his way to New York, bringing with him two cow-punchers who can rope anything on four legs. —"Rustler" Loveless and James Means. —New York American.

Increased Price of Elk Teeth.

"During the last five years the value of elk teeth has more than trebled," said a western traveler at the Frederic. "In 1904 you could get any number of fine specimens in Idaho, Montana, Washington and bordering states, for $2.50 apiece. Now you will pay from $7.50 to $10, and they are hard to get for even that. The Apache, Sioux, Comanche and Chippewa Indians used to have dozens of them in their possession and traded them for trinkets. But the redskin got wise to their value, and you can buy them from a regular dealer cheaper now than from the Indian. The passing of the elk and the great demand made by the members of the Elk lodge for teeth for emblems have boosted the price."

The traveler recited an incident of an Oklahoman who bought a robe covered with elk teeth from a Wichita Indian for $100. He cut off the teeth and cleaned up $2200 on the deal.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Cosmovilla Report Made.

A report of the receipts of the recent cosmo villa at St. John's cathedral institute, arranged according to the different departments, shows that the French villa led, with $3970.30. The Irish villa had receipts of $2379.31. A donation of $2551 helped the French villa. The total receipts were $30,188.09, including the bonus of $10,000. Receipts from departments are: American, $565.71; apron, $347.61; candy, $1117.95; doll, $980.95; Forester, $656.21; French, $3970.30; German, $480.35; Irish, $2379.31; Japanese, $1594.70; refreshment, $600.94; Spanish, $140.16; general committee, $8431.45.

Cattle King's Son Slain.

Dode MacKenzie, son of Murdo MacKenzie, millionaire cattle king of Trinidad, Colo., was shot and killed at Lebeau, S. D., by "Bud" Stevens. The slayer was arrested. Murdo MacKenzie is a former president of the National Live Stock association and a personal friend of former President Roosevelt.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

PROF. RUDOLF EUCKEN, the celebrated German writer and philosopher, was born in Aurich, Ostfriesland, January 5, 1846. His entire life since the completion of his schooling has been spent as an academic and university instructor. For many years he has been professor of philosophy in the university of Jena. He is the author of a number of well known works on religion and philosophy. Several years ago he published a work on the "Higher Problems of the Religion and Philosophy of the Present Day." This work attracted widespread attention in literary and scientific circles and led to the bestowal upon the author of the Nobel prize for "the most remarkable literary work of an idealistic nature."

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HENRY MACLEOD LESLIE RUNDLE, who was recently appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Island of Malta, was born in Newton Abbot, Devonshire, January 6, 1856, and was educated at the Royal Military academy at Woolwich. He entered the Royal artillery in 1876 and reached the grade of lieutenant-general in 1900. He has seen service in no fewer than nine campaigns, beginning with the Zulu war of 1879, and including the last South African war. The most of his fighting was done, however, in the Soudan, where he was at one time adjutant-general of the Egyptian army. He has frequently been mentioned in dispatches, and has received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. Prior to his recent appointment as governor of Malta he had served for two years as colonel commandant of the Royal artillery.

DR. BERNHARD EDUARD FERNOW, who is known as the father of forestry in America, was born in Inowraclaw, Posen, January 7, 1851, and received his education in the Forest academy of Muendon and the University of Konigsberg. After finishing his education he entered the employ of the Russian department of forestry. In 1876 he came to America, and temporarily abandoning his profession, he became manager of a charcoal works in Pennsylvania. While here he added to his knowledge of American lumber gathering methods so well that he determined to open a New York office as forester. But it was not until he became prime organizer of the American Forestry association that he attracted the attention of the public and the United States government at the same time. When the division of forestry of the United States department of agriculture was organized Dr. Fernow was made its first chief. Thus he started the department which today oversees 160,000,000 acres of public lands. In 1898 he established the first technical school of forestry at Cornell university and for the past two years he has held the position of dean of the University of Toronto.

ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, the eminent naturalist, who, simultaneously with Darwin, announced the theory of natural selection, was born in Usk, Monmouthshire, January 8, 1823, and received his early education in the schools of Hartford. After leaving school he became a land surveyor and architect, but abandoned those vocations in 1844. A few years later he joined an exploring expedition to the Amazon and remained in South America for a number of years. Later he accompanied scientific expeditions to the Malay archipelago and other parts of the world. In 1886 Dr. Wallace made a lecture tour of the United States and Canada. He is the author of numerous works on natural history, geography, sociology and other branches of science.

JULIUS C. BURROWS, United States senator from Michigan, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1837. He acquired a common school and academical education, and at the age of 17 years taught school and read law. In 1859 he removed to Michigan, and engaged in the practice of law in Kalamazoo. He served in the Civil war as captain of a Michigan company of volunteers, and after the war resumed his law practice. His public career dates from 1872, in which year he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket. From 1873 to 1894 he served almost continuously in the lower House. In 1895 he was chosen United States senator to succeed John Patton, Jr., for the unexpired term of the late Senator Stockbridge. In 1899 he was chosen for the full term of six years, and was re-elected in 1905.

DR. JOHN W. GOODSELL, who was surgeon of the Peary expedition to the north pole, was born in Leechburg, Pa., January 10, 1873. Although his journey to the Arctic region was his first sea trip, his fondness for travel and adventure was natural, as his father spent many years on whaling vessels and later was an officer on a mail steamer plying to ports in the Indian ocean. The young Goodsell received his professional education at a medical college in Cincinnati. After his graduation in 1898 he established himself at New Kensington, Pa. He soon attained prominence in his profession and at the age of 30 was elected president of the Alleghany Valley Medical society. One of his chief objects in joining the Peary expedition was to have an opportunity to investigate tubercular conditions among the natives of the far north and the curative effects of the Arctic atmosphere.

WILLIAM J. MILLS, who was appointed governor of New Mexico by President Taft last November, was born in Yazoo City, Miss., January 11, 1849. His family came originally from Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale in 1877 and prior to his removal to New Mexico, some twenty years ago, he had served two terms in the Connecticut Legislature. After locating in New Mexico Mr. Mills practiced law until 1898, when he was appointed chief justice of the territory by President McKinley. In this position he continued to serve until he was chosen to succeed George Curry as governor of the territory. During his long service on the bench Judge Mills established a wide reputation for his judicial ability.

HENRY IRVING MILLER, president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, was born in Cleveland, O., January 12, 1862, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., and Cornell university. His career as a railroad man dates from 1880, when he became a clerk with the Pennsylvania company. From this position he rose in the Pennsylvania service until he became division superintendent. In 1901 he was appointed general manager of the Vandalia line and from 1903 to 1905 he filled a similar position with the Rock Island system. He left the Rock Island to become vice president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and soon after was promoted to the presidency. Some time ago the Mikado of Japan honored Mr. Miller by conferring upon him the Order of the Sacred Treasure, third degree, for his aid in bringing Japanese railroads up to a high standard.

BARON BALFOUR of Burleigh, who recently visited Canada as a member of the commission appointed by King Edward to adjust trade differences between Canada and the West Indies, was born near Edinburgh, January 13, 1849, and was educated at Oriel college, Oxford. He is the sixth lord of the line and owes his peerage to the fact that it was restored to the fifth lord by Queen Victoria after the passage of an act of Parliament in 1869. For 150 years prior to that time it had been subject to attainder owing to the partiality of the early lords for the romantic house of Stuart, long driven out of England. The present lord has held many honorary offices, especially offices of an educational nature, among them being the chancellorship of St. Andrews' university. He was lord in waiting to the Queen in 1888-9 and parliamentary secretary to the board of trade from 1889 to 1892. In politics he has been a consistent free trader, and his opposition to the tariff policies of Mr. Chamberlain brought about his retirement from the cabinent in 1903.

A SIMPLE MILK TEST.

Anybody Can Determine in a Few Minutes the Quality of the Fluid.

The following process for the detection of added water or of skimmed milk in ordinary milk is more accurate than the simple use of a lactodensimeter without the creamometer check. The whole test, says The Scientific American, can be made in five minutes.

The result does not show whether the adulteration consisted in the addition of water or in the subtraction of cream, but as a rule this matters little to the consumer. What he wants to know is whether or not he got what he paid for.

The suspected milk is stirred with a spoon in order to disseminate into the whole liquid the cream which may have come to the surface. Then one volume of milk is poured into fifty volumes of water—one fluid ounce to two and a half pints.

A candle is lighted in a dark room. The experimenter takes an ordinary drinking glass with a flat and even bottom and holds it immediately above the candle at a distance of about 1 foot from it so as to be able to see the flame of the candle through the bottom of the glass. He then pours slowly the diluted milk into the glass.

The flame becomes less and less bright as the level of the liquid rises into the glass. The flame is soon reduced to dull white spot. A little more liquid slowly added so as to avoid pouring an excess and the flame becomes absolutely invisible. All that remains to be done is to measure the height of the liquid in the glass, this being most conveniently ascertained by dipping into it a strip of pasteboard and then measuring the wet part. It should measure not over an inch if the milk is pure.

With good quality milk diluted and tested as stated the depth will be about seven-eighths of an inch before the flame is lost to view. A mixture of one volume of milk and half a volume of water should show a depth of 1½ inches. A depth of 2 inches indicates either partially skimmed milk or a mixture of one volume of good milk with one of water.

PEERAGE ROMANCE.

A Spanish Dancer's Son Claims Broad British Estates.

The claim to the Sackville peerage and estates made by Ernest Henri Jean Baptiste Sackville-West was recently mentioned in the probate court, London, before the president, on a summons by which the petitioner asked that the action should be tried before a jury. Harold Morris appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Pilcher represented the attorney general; Eldon Bankes, K. C., and Ralph Bankes were for other persons cited, relatives of the late Lord Sackville.

The petitioner, it may be explained, was born at Arcachon, in France, on June 24, 1869, received an English education, and is married. He is claiming the title Baron Sackville of Knole, in Kent, and the estates at Sevenoaks, which comprise about 8600 acres, the rental being £7000 a year, and there are valuable heirlooms.

The claim is based upon a romantic story. The claimant is the son of a beautiful Spanish dancer, Josefa Duran de Ortega, professionally known as Pepita, who was celebrated on the continent in the sixties of the last century; and she, according to the petitioner's story, was secretly married to Sackville-West, secretary of the British legation at Madrid, who became afterward first secretary of the British embassy in Paris, and then British minister-plenipotentiary at Washington, and died as Lord Sackville in September, 1908, aged 81, at Knole park.

Resistance to the claim raises the issue that the petitioner is illegitimate; that Lord Sackville never married Senorita Duran, who was really the wife of Juan Ontonio Gabriel de Oliva, a leading Madrid dancing master.

One of the defendants, who appears as the hair presumptive, is Edward Lionel Sackville-West, son of the late Lord Sackville's younger brother, and formerly major in the West Kent Imperial yeomanry.

This romantic and important suit has been before the public in preliminary stages for twelve years and will soon reach trial.

Cruelty to "Sophs."

The task of pushing a penny three time around a big banquet room with their noses, in the Hotel Normandie, New York, fell to four sophomores of the College of the City of New York, when 130 freshmen who had captured the "sophs" held a banquet. The freshmen had been humiliated by the sophomores, who disrupted one of their smokers, and they were "sore." When the banquet started the four prisoners of war were taken to the banquet hall and watched the freshmen eating good things. They didn't get a bite, and later were forced to go through with the coin Marathon.

Where Cloves Come From.

The principal source of the world's clove supply is Zanzibar and the neighboring island of Pemba, East Africa. A 10-year-old plantation should produce twenty pounds of cloves to the tree. Trees of twenty years frequently produce upward of 100 pounds each. Besides the buds the stems are gathered and form an article of commerce, commanding one-fifth the price of cloves and having about the same percentage of strength. To this is due the fact that ground cloves can be bought at a lower price than the whole cloves.—Dundee Advertiser.

"Due to the Tariff."

Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio is alarmed over the increased cost of living in the United States. "I think the higher cost of living is due to the tariff," he says, "for the higher prices do not apply to farm products only. No, the last tariff does not suit me. It suits nobody—except the few that profit by it. There is not only much complaint, but actually suffering among people of limited means and those who work for wages as a result of these Republican prices"

A Valuable Bird.

At the cage bird show at the Horticultural hall, Westminster, London, Oliver Millsum of Swindon secured first prize with a Hunsteirn's bird of paradise valued at $7500. It is a particularly rare specimen, and has never been shown before.

BE SURE TO ATTEND THIS SALE OF

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing and Furnishings

Steinwedel Clothing Co's. Sixth Semi-Annual

CLEAN-UP SALE

Is from every standpoint the crowning achievement of this store's remarkable history. The great savings will make every one so happy and pleased that they will boost the sale by telling their friends, and so the good news will spread. We know these remarkable values will stimulate the biggest trade we have ever had, but there will be plenty of clerks to wait upon you.

Tremendous Price Concessions on Everything

Sale Commences Thursday, Jan. 27

Extra Special No. 1

36 dozen men's fleece lined high quality shirts and drawers, worth 50 cents, this sale, only

33 cents

Prices So Low On Men's Suits and Overcoats

That they will leave no doubt in mind of anyone who sees the goods that this is an opportunity for extraordinary money saving.

Extra Special No. 2

25 dozen men's best quality 50 cent work shirts, several patterns, cut full and roomy, extra heavy, this sale at

37 cents

Overcoats worth $25 sale price $15
Overcoats worth $20 sale price $12
Overcoats worth $15 sale price $8
Overcoats worth $10 sale price $6
Overcoats worth $7 sale price $4

$15 boy's Suit or Overcoat now $10
$12 boy's Suit or Overcoat now $7
$10 boy's Suit or Overcoat now $6
$8 boy's Suit or Overcoat now $5
$5 boy's Suit or Overcoat now $3

$20 Suits, special sale price - $15
$18 Suits, special sale price - $14
$15 Suits, special sale price - $10
$12 Suits, special sale price - $8
$10 Suits, special sale price - $7

Extra Special No. 3

50c knee pants at - - 29c
75c knee pants at - - - 39c
1.00 knee pants at - - 65c
25c knee pants at - - - 19c
Straight or knickerbocker.

Children's Suits and Overcoats

5.50 Children's Suit or Overcoat now - 2.65
4.50 Children's Suit or Overcoat now - 2.45
3.50 Children's Suit or Overcoat now - 1.95
2.50 Children's Suit or Overcoat now - 1.45
1.75 Children's Suit or Overcoat now - 95c

Extra Special No. 4

Only 55 pairs of men's heavy corduroy pants, all sizes, drab and fancy pattern, 2.50 to 3.50 values, be sold during this sale, per pair

$1.39

Extraordinary Bargains in Men's Furnishings

Men's 10c Work Sox, sale price 6c
Men's 25c Heavy Wool Sox - 19c
Men's 20c Wool Sox, sale price 10c
Red, white and blue Handkerchiefs 4c
50c Dress Shirts, coat style - 39c
1.00 Dress Shirts, coat style - 69c
1.25 Wool Underwear at - 89c
1.00 Red Flannel Underwear at 69c

Save One-third on Men's Pants

2.00 Pants sell at - - 1.19
2.50 Pants sell at - - 1.45
3.00 Pants sell at - - 1.95
4.00 Pants sell at - - 2.65
5.00 Pants sell at - - 3.95
6.00 Pants sell at - - 4.35
1.50 Pants sell at - - 99c
1.25 Jeans Pants sell at 79c

Note These Prices on Boys' Furnishings

25c Fleece Underwear at - 19c
50c Wright's Heath Underwear 35c
50c Dress Shirts at - - 39c
50c Work Shirts at - - 35c
50c Union Suits at - - 39c
25c Boys' Neckwear at - 19c
15c Stockings, black only 10c
25c Stockings, black only 19c

This Sale Will Positively Last Only Ten Days

Closing Saturday Night, February 5th, 1910. Don't Forget the Dates; Thursday, January 27th to Saturday, February 5th.

Remember space will not permit us to quote prices on everything that will be sacrificed at these prices. We would rather have what the goods will bring than to carry them over.

TERMS—STRICTLY SPOT CASH.

A. Steinwedel

Opp. City Fire Dept. CLOTHING CO. SEYMOUR, IND.

PARIS NOW HAS A NEW DANGER

Will Revolution Follow the Deluge?

THE ORLEANISTS ARE ALERT

Slender Thread by Which Ever-Threatening Damoclesan Sword Is Suspended Over the Heads of the Impressionable People May Snap With the Tension of Coming Events—The Discontent Which Is Expected to Accompany the Work of Reorganization May Swing the Sympathies of the People to Aid the Slumbering Monarchy.

Paris, Jan. 31.—There is anxiety among many Parisians as to future events, although no further inundation is feared. It will probably be the best part of a year before the roads and buildings are put in their previous condition, which means that the government has a heavy task before it, and France easily becomes dissatisfied with its government. Should there be delay in the reorganization of the city, and this is almost inevitable, there will be discontent everywhere, which may, perhaps, foment. Then it is feared that the sword of Damocles, which France is always on the alert for, viz., the Orleanists, may seize the opportunity to stir up strife and revolution.

Although this anxiety may seem absurd to anyone not understanding the intricacies of French politics, it is far from unreasonable. It is well known that certain Orleanists are always on the watch for the moment when their scheme to reinstate the monarchy can be furthered, and within the next few months may be a favorable time. It is pointed out that although the miners who suffered through the Courrieres disaster received the greatest help, they went on strike soon after; which strike, it is said, was due to royalist influence. It is suggested that the Parisian populace is equally inflammable, and with trade at a standstill, traffic in the greatest confusion, communication impeded and, perhaps, an epidemic raging, they will be in a state of mind to listen to insidious suggestions from the Orleanists. At present everybody is most enthusiastic about all the government arrangements and the personal efforts of the chiefs of the government to alleviate the suffering. Prefect of Police Lepine is more than ever the idol of the country. His every appearance is greeted with cheers. It is said that there is a movement on foot to arrange some sort of national presentation to him.

Now that all has been done to relieve the sufferers the question of material losses becomes foremost. The past few days seem to have considerably upset commercial life in the greater part of France. The total amount thus far received for the national flood relief fund is $283,000. The Red Cross society, which is establishing refugee and soup kitchens all over the city, is giving the most useful help. The supply of provisions has again become normal.

The Seine has subsided five inches. All the reports are decidedly more encouraging. The river Marne has subsided twenty inches at Chalifert and twenty-four inches at Neuilly. The river Yonne is steadily going down.

To counteract the exaggerated reports spread abroad and in the provinces by a section of the alarmist press, Premier Briand has addressed an official communication to all prefects intended to calm the public fear. President Fallieres visited the flooded quarters of the city in a motor boat. The president lost his balance and fell into the water, from which he was promptly rescued. He returned to the palace, changed his clothing and then resumed his tour of inspection. He was everywhere received with enthusiasm. The president also paid visits all around Paris. So far as Paris is concerned, the present state of affairs is reassuring, but it is impossible to receive definite news from every quarter of the immense area affected. Expressions of sympathy have been received from every corner of the world, together with material help. This has given heart to everybody.

Central Paris Sunday had the appearance rather of celebrating a joyous national holiday than of mourning and incalculable disaster. Brilliant weather, added to reports of a constant recession of the floods, excited the spirits of the Parisians to a high pitch. Everybody was outdoors. Scores of thousands swarmed jubilantly on the quaysides, suggesting a gigantic gathering of tourists. The crush of wheeled traffic was tremendous. Every cab and other vehicle that could be hired seemed to be in the streets, together with a large number of private automobiles. The riverside was everyone's goal, and every evidence of the subsidence of the water was eagerly scanned and discussed.

It is hardly necessary to say that underground Paris is still full of water. Here and there a cellar has beeen emptied, but this is not general. The misery of the refugees generally is not mitigated.

$10,000 BRIBE WAS SOLICITED

By President Protem of New York Senate.

ACCORDING TO THIS CHARGE

Senator Aldds, Republican Leader of the Upper House of the New York Legislature, Is Accused of Having Solicited and Accepted a Bribe of $10,000 Some Years Ago For Not Pressing to Passage Certain Legislation—Charge Is Sworn to by Senator Conger, Also a Republican, and Has Created a Sensation.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The president pro tem of the state senate, State Senator Jonathan P. Aldds of Norwich, and Republican leader of that branch of the legislature, received a bribe of $10,000 while a member of the assembly on April 23, 1901, for not pressing to passage certain legislation. This is the charge made public by Senator Benjamin J. Conger, also a Republican, who represents the district controlled by Congressman J. Sloat Fassett and John W. Dwight, the authors of the famous "John and I" telegram to Owen Cassidy, Senator Conger's predecessor, while the racetrack fight was on in the legislature. In his sworn charge Senator Conger swears that the bribery in question was initiated by Senator Aldds and that he demanded the $10,000 instead of the bridge manufacturing companies seeking out Senator Aldds to buy him off. It is inferred that Senator Conger thus justifies his position in this controversy in that he would have it appear that the bridge companies had not taken the initiative and had to give up the money or suffer the consequences.

Senator Conger declares Senator Aldds received and accepted $10,000 in Senator Conger's presence in the capitol building. Senator Conger has told his friends that he saw a man pay Senator Aldds this $10,000 and that the man is living. Conger swears that he knows this charge to be true of his own knowledge. At the outset some of the senators who heard Conger discussing bribery charges were led to infer that it was Conger himself who paid Aldds the money. Conger, however, has made it plain that he saw a man pay Senator Aldds this money. This man's name has been carefully withheld by Senator Conger. It cannot long be kept secret. It must be brought out in the investigation. If this man, whoever he is or whatever he is, bridge builder, professional lobbyist or politician, paid Aldds money to suppress certain "strike" legislation, he must appear before the state senate and swear that he did so if Senator Conger wishes to substantiate his bribery charge. He is the most important person in the community and on his testimony hangs the fate of the leader of the state senate.

The charges were mailed to the senate clerk by Attorney D. W. Van Bossen, who has been guiding Senator Conger's course since this bribery controversy became public.

NIGHT-RIDER SCARE

Lexington Aroused Over False Alarm Created by Drunken Young Men.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 31.—Lexington experienced a sensational night rider scare Sunday morning. The fire-bell was rung, the police force and members of the local state guard scoured the town and country in automobiles, and telephones were worked in every direction, all because some intoxicated young fellows in the McClelland building, where the Burley Tobacco society has its headquarters, had broken a glass door to one of the offices and, going out of the building, explained to the night watchman that the noise was caused by night riders who were after Clarence Lebus, president of the society. The threat was telephoned to Lebus and to the police. The night watchman, who had been off his post, told the police there were at least twenty men in the crowd, and soon President Lebus had ordered ten automobiles to chase the night riders.

Bank Cashier Gets State Job.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—George A. Bittler, cashier of the Nuttman bank of Fort Wayne, has been appointed deputy examiner on the state board of accounts by Governor Marshall. Mr. Bittler succeeds William M. Fogarty of Indianapolis, whose resignation was submitted to the governor on Jan. 10.

No Money in Politics.

New York, Jan. 31.—Former Senator Albert J. Hopkins of Chicago, who is here, said that never again would he enter politics. 'I was in the house six terms," he said, "and in the senate one. I got poorer every day. Every day now I am making money—making a lot of it, too."

Bryan Leaves Peru.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 31.—William J. Bryan had a splendid reception at Araquipa. He proceeded on his tour today.